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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 10, 1973 No. 5452

****
* NATIONAL *
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FIRST PLENUM OF 10TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Communique of the First Plenary Session of the 10th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

press communique of the first plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china

august 30, 1973

the tenth central committee of the communist party of china held its first plenary session on august 30.

the central organs were elected at the session. the results of the election are as follows:

chairman of the central committee: mao tsetung.

vice-chairmen of the central committee: chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng.

members of the political bureau of the central committee: (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

mao tsetung, wang hung-wen, wei kuo-ching, yeh chien-ying, liu po-cheng, chiang ching (f.), chu teh, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, kang sheng, tung pi-wu.

alternate members of the political bureau of the central committee: wu kuei-hsien (f.), su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin.

members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee: mao tsetung, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chu teh, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, chou en-lai, kang sheng, tung pi-wu.

10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

People of All Nationalities Throughout China Hail Successful Conclusion of 10th National Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

people and armymen of all nationalities throughout china warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the historic tenth national congress of the communist party of china, the election of the new central committee headed by chairman mao and the great victory of the party in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique. they pledged to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the congress and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

the broadcasting of the press communique of the tenth national party congress last night set off warm and grand celebrations throughout the country from cities to villages. cheers of "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation" resounded everywhere.

people paraded last night through today in peking, shanghai, tientsin and other cities. carrying huge portraits of chairman mao and red flags, the paraders marched through streets, beating gongs and drums. gatherings were held in many organizations. in some cities, people paraded despite rain. a chinese vessel s.s. xinghua, sailing on the atlantic, sent back a cable of congratulations on hearing about the happy news. in hamlets on the border regions of yunnan, in the forest on khingan mountains, on inner mongolian grasslands and in stock-breeding areas in sinkiang, minority people in their national costumes, sang and danced to their hearts' content.

members of the party committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as cadres and masses at grassroots units conscientiously studied the press communique. with joy, they said: the composition of the new party central committee embodies the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. it shows that the party is one solidly united, victorious and full of vigour, and that the party is flourishing and has worthy successors to the marxist-leninist revolutionary cause started by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generations of the party.

the shaoshan people held a rally in front of chairman mao's birthplace last night to hail the victorious conclusion of the tenth party congress. they pledged to firmly support the new party central committee headed by chairman mao and carry out fully the tasks set by the congress.

the people and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army throughout the country condemned with revolutionary indignation the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique. they regarded the smashing of this anti-party clique as a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory for the people of the whole country, and the heaviest blow at the class enemies both at home and abroad, and pledged to adhere to the basic line of the party for the entire historical period of socialism and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters held meetings at airfields, aboard naval vessels, in barracks and positions to denounce the lin piao anti-party clique. they emphasized that the p.l.a., founded and commanded by chairman mao personally, loyal to the party and the people, is always firm in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they said that in attempting to usurp the leadership over the party and the army, lin piao was entertaining a pipe dream and ended up ignominiously in destruction.

the party organizations at various levels and the urban and rural people pledged to firmly implement the political line and fulfil the fighting tasks set by the congress. they pledged themselves to continue to put at present the task of criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work above all else. they pledged to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, bear in mind the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, take a firm grip on class struggle and two-line struggle, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and do well the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

inspired by the happy news, the workers and rural people's commune members are greeting the event with concrete actions of grasping revolution and promoting production. after studying the press communique, the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the tacning oil field acted at once and worked out measures for increasing production. the no. 9 workshop of the peking steel mill of the capital iron and steel company set a new record of melting time in the first night shift on august 30. the miners of the tatung coal mine in anhwei province overfulfilled their august production plan by 298 tons and 32 hours ahead of schedule. in luancheng county, hopei province, where a good harvest was gathered last year, 100,000 people were out in the field today to strengthen field management for a good autumn harvest.

the compatriots of taiwan province working in fukien, kwangsi and other places were very much moved when they learned from the communique that delegates from the party

members in various places of the country, who are natives of taiwan province, attended a party national congress and were elected central committee members for the first time. they said: this shows the kind attention and solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee for all compatriots of taiwan province, our motherland's sacred territory yet to be liberated. they said: chairman mao is of one heart with the flesh-and-blood compatriots in taiwan; taiwan is inseparable from the motherland. in this red-letter day, we cherish a still dearer memory of our kith and kin in taiwan and long for an earlier liberation of taiwan province and the unification of the motherland. the compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany, who are taking part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, said that they would bring back the great solicitude and hopes of the party and government to the taiwan compatriots living overseas, unite with more people and make joint contributions to the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

the leading organs of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms and the army units in different parts of the country held celebrations last night. in the p.l.a. nanking units, many veteran red armymen who took part in the second revolutionary civil war said: our experience in the revolution over the past decades tells a great truth -- by firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, we can surely advance from victory to victory. armymen guarding the motherland's frontiers and coastal lines held celebrations together with the local militia and people. the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units in coastal fukien and in sinkiang, inner mongolia and heilungkiang expressed their determination to step up their preparedness against war of aggression, heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen the army-civilian joint defence and do a good job in defending the motherland's frontiers. the armymen and civilians of the ili kazakh autonomous chou in sinkiang uighur autonomous region declared: we the people of all nationalities must be on guard against surprise attacks by social-imperialism and get always ready to drown in the ocean of the people's war any enemy that dare invade us.

Peking Press Features 10th Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers today give five pages of coverage to the press communique of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, the name lists of the members of the tenth party congress presidium and members and alternate members of the tenth party central committee, as well as photographs of the tenth party congress.

the banner headline of the press communique and frontpage slogans are printed in red as well as the names of the papers and the date.

the "people's daily" frontpages a large picture of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese communist party, presiding over the tenth party congress. to the right of the picture are the following slogans: long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation long live the tenth national congress of the party, a congress of unity and victory exclamation long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

in the box next to its name, the "people's daily" prints in red a quotation from chairman mao -- unite to win still greater victories exclamation

the "people's daily" on its third page carries two photographs. captioned "comrade mao tsetung, comrade chou en-lai and comrade wang hung-wen", one photo shows them on the rostrum of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the other shows the whole presidium seated in front of a huge portrait of chairman mao flanked by ten red flags. the caption reads: "the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is a congress of unity, victory and vitality exclamation"

on its fourth page the same paper carries eight photographs featuring the leading party members on the rostrum. one photo shows chairman mao. the other seven are group photos, showing comrades chou en-lai, kang sheng and li teh-sheng; comrades wang hung-wen and yeh chien-ying; comrades liu po-cheng, chu teh and chen hsi-lien; comrades chang chun-chiao and chiang ching;

comrades yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei and hua kuo-feng; comrades hsu shih-yu, li hsien-nien and tung pi-wu; comrades wang tung-hsing and wu teh.

a photograph on the fifth page shows delegates from all parts of the country, men and women, workers, peasants, soldiers and others and people of minority nationalities, entering the congress hall for the opening session. they are passing before huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin on the wall. another picture shows the warm standing ovation given by the delegates to chairman mao as he appeared on the rostrum.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Are Entirely Capable of Properly Managing Schools

- an investigation of the five-year course school in Hsiaohsi brigade, Ch'angwu hsien, Shensi

by

the Political Work Unit of the Ch'angwu Hsien
Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class," the Party branch of the Hsiaohsi brigade, by organizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage schools, and seriously implementing the educational policy of the Party and Chairman Mao's "May 7 instruction" together with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, has in the short course of four or more years brought an altogether new outlook to the schools.

Holding the Fort and Orienting Work According to the Orientation of the Line

The management of schools by poor and lower-middle peasants is a newborn thing emerging during the great proletarian cultural revolution. At first, a handful of class enemies said sarcastically: "Putting the lower echelons of the cowherds in charge of the business of the scholars is like making a skirt with sack cloth--not the right material." Some people with conservative ideology and muddled understanding also asked apprehensively: "Can the rustic properly manage the schools?" The Party branch of the brigade and the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants studied over and over again Chairman Mao's series of instructions on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and looked back over the history of the brigade in operating schools.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was only one junior primary school in the Hsiaohsi brigade. Due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, there were only 70 students in the school, and 70 percent of the school-age children in the brigade were barred from the school. At the time, the poor and lower-middle peasants basically had no right to make inquiry about the affairs of the school. All declared: Since Chairman Mao has now called on us poor and lower-middle peasants to manage the schools, we certainly must have them properly managed so that all school-age children could go to school and be trained as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the fallacies spread by the class enemy to undermine the management of schools by poor and lower-middle peasants were criticized and repudiated, and some persons with old ideas were educated to heighten their

understanding. The poor and lower-middle peasants nominated and elected representatives to form a five-member school management committee to take over the formal management of the five-year course school in Hsiachai.

After the school was managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the percentage of school-age children admitted into school greatly increased. But a section of school-age children still did not go to school despite repeated mobilization. Some of them left after spending a few days in the school. The poor peasants' management committee and the teachers discovered through investigation that among the children who had not gone to school, the overwhelming majority belonged to families with many mouths to feed. These families had a heavy burden and experienced certain difficulties in footing the bills of tuition fees and books. In order to send all school-age children to school, besides strengthening the leadership and properly conducting ideological mobilization work, it was also necessary to solve the economic difficulties experienced by the poor and lower-middle peasants in sending their children to school. How was this to be solved?

Some teachers approached the higher level for additional educational funds, and some advocated that school expenses be borne by production teams. The Party branch and the poor peasants' management committee organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 instruction" and brilliant statement that all undertakings must be run through self-reliance, industry and frugality. They came to understand that in the development of rural primary education, approaching the higher level or the state for funds or increasing the burden of the masses and arousing the masses to run schools through self-reliance, industry and frugality represented two different lines in running schools. They resolutely chose the latter road.

Backed by the Party branch of the brigade, they started seven farms (units) to undertake farming, pig raising and gathering of medicinal herbs and launched diverse activities in the practice of working while studying. For four years in succession, they were able to earn enough to defray the costs of school administration and books for students. All of the 250 school-age children were sent to school.

Proper Management of the Teaching of Socialist Culture

The poor and lower-middle peasants also paid great attention to the proper management of the teaching of socialist culture. For a time, the school did not pay enough attention to teaching the pupils of the first year and the second year. It assigned all of the stronger teachers to conduct teaching in the 4th and 5th year classes. The poor peasants' management committee opportunely pointed out that a tall building rose from the ground level and if the foundation were not properly laid, the tall building could not be durable. It was not possible to be slack with laying a proper foundation through teaching literacy in the first and second year classes. The method of merely paying attention to teaching in the higher classes was one-sided. After serious discussions, the school strengthened teaching in the first and second years.

On one occasion, Fan Chen-chiang, Party branch secretary of the brigade and chairman of the poor peasants' management committee discovered a problem from

the report card of a student. This student scored good results in language but very poor results in arithmetic. By looking further into the matter, Fan Chen-chiang discovered that this was not an isolated phenomenon. He told the teachers: Primary school education is fundamental education. Since the students are still pliant in all fields, they should be trained to develop an interest in all branches of learning so that they could make all-round development and become workers with socialist awareness and culture. The school teachers opportunely helped the students who scored poorer results in arithmetic to make up their lesson, and the results of these students quickly improved.

At present, the first year students generally can recognize more than 500 characters and the second year students close to 1,000 characters. Students of the 5th year and the 6th year generally can write compositions containing more than 500 words, and most students are able to help production teams record work points and keep accounts. All of them are able to make use of the "Hsinhua Dictionary." Student in the 3rd year or higher classes generally are able to graft fruit trees and recognise about ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs. Through participating in physical culture and productive labor, the students are also of good physical health.

Proper Management of the Ideological Reconstruction of the Teaching Force

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff," the Party branch and poor peasants' management committee of the Haisohsi brigade looked upon the ideological reconstruction of the teaching force and the proper ideological revolutionization of the teachers as an important task in the management of the school. First, they firmly adhered to the principle of one dividing into two when dealing with the teaching force. On the one hand, they saw the influence of the revisionist line in education as well as the need to go on transforming the world outlook of the teachers. On the other hand, they also saw that the overwhelming majority of them were essentially good and could energetically work for the educational cause of the Party under the guidance of the correct line. They conscientiously implemented the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals, looked after them politically, paid attention to their well-being and supported them in work. They regularly organized the teachers and the school management representatives to read together the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The teachers were invited to take part in all political activities organized by the brigade and were organized to study all documents relayed to the brigade level.

Since last year, the Party branch and the poor peasants' management committee took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link and conducted education in ideology and political line for the teachers and students. Party branch secretary Fan Chen-chiang brought documents with him and studied them together with the teachers. He acquainted the teachers with the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the actual class struggle in the countryside to raise the teachers' awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The Party and CYL branches of the brigade also paid attention to drawing new blood from

the teaching force. The teachers who actively sought progress and applied for Party or CYL membership were seriously trained. For those with the requisites, work to "inhale the fresh" was opportunely and properly carried out.

After the school was put under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Hsiaohsi brigade, the school actively carried out the educational policy of the Party and practiced school management with the door open, thereby improving the quality of education. Led by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and students regularly took part in class struggle and the struggle for production and conducted activity in scientific experiment in society. The ideological and political consciousness of the students was quickly raised. Those students who went to study in school at a higher level gave a good account of themselves politically and academically. Those students who returned to their production teams to take part in agricultural production were generally welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The relationship between the school and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants has also changed. In the past, the school and the poor and lower-middle peasants were separated by a "thick wall." After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of the school, this "wall" has been pulled down. When the masses have problems, they approach the school for help. They bring their complaints before the school and look upon the school as their own school.

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To Manage School, It Is Necessary To Grasp Teaching Reform

by

the poor and lower-middle peasants' school management committee, P'ailou brigade, Tzuchin hsien, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao taught: "In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class." We studied this brilliant instruction a number of times, drew great inspiration from it, and made uninterrupted headway in the revolution in education. After scoring some achievements, certain members of our management committee thought that since the leading body of the school was new and the orientation of the school had been solved, it would do for the school to handle teaching reform itself. They therefore loosened their grip on school management for a time.

Under the excellent situation marked by the deep-going development of the revolution in education, what should the poor and lower-middle peasants do to go on strengthening their management of the school? The Party branch of the brigade organized us to investigate the struggle between the two lines in teaching reform. In the past, the P'ailou Primary School ran a small farm for the teachers and students to participate in productive labor and practice teaching. After the poor peasants' management unit showed signs of relaxation in leadership, the school for a time suspended class to take up land reclamation, thus affecting teaching work. But after the higher level emphasized the need to grasp properly the quality of teaching, there again appeared the tendency to "chop away the farm and slaughter the pigs so as to study properly behind a closed door." The facts made us realize that the school under the management of poor and lower-middle peasants must firmly grasp the reform of the old teaching policies and methods and look upon teaching reform as a matter of great importance.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, we energetically grasped ideological and political education for the teachers and students. Meanwhile, in accordance with Chairman Mao's educational guideline, we seriously analyzed and solved the problems of teaching practice together with the teachers and students so as to give impetus to teaching reform. The methods we adopted were:

1. We regularly went to different classes and production teams to find out how the students fared in study. On one occasion, a student erroneously wrote the words "水银柱" [meaning a column of mercury] as "冰根柱" [meaning a column of ice] in his exercise. This showed that the teacher had not clearly explained the meaning of these words to the students and had not paid attention to teaching the students to distinguish between characters of approximate shape. In light of this question, we suggested that when teaching the students in a low class to recognize characters, it was necessary to emphasize explaining the meaning of characters and distinguishing the shapes of characters. The teacher accepted this suggestion and improved his teaching method. He not only clearly explained again and again the meaning of characters and phrases in

the textbook to the students, but also paid attention to guiding the students to distinguish between characters of approximate shapes by means of their number of strokes and structure. The ability of the students to recognize characters quickly improved.

2. How should teaching in class be coordinated with the reality? This was a question which the teachers found it rather difficult to solve. In this connection, we first went to hear how the teachers taught in class and asked questions. In accordance with the contents of the textbooks, we also organized the poor and lower-middle peasants who were members of the commune to teach lessons for the enlightenment of the teachers.

In the language reader for the first year class of the primary school, there was a lesson called "Never forget class struggle." This lesson taught: "My grandfather had to beg for a living when he was seven years old, and my father had to flee the famine when he was seven years old. I am also seven years old this year but have the pleasure of going to school." We discovered that although the teacher taught seriously, he was unable to reap the anticipated result because he was alienated from local realities. Later, we invited a poor-peasant commune member called Huang Kuan to teach this lesson. Based on his own miserable family history, he told the students that when his father was seven years old, he started to work as a cowherd for the landlord, and when he himself was seven years old, his parents reluctantly sold him to another family because of poverty and he had to bear the endless oppression and exploitation of the landlord class. After he finished teaching, he walked up to his son and said excitedly: "Chao-ch'iu, you are also seven years old this year, but you are able to lead the happy life of a student here. You can never forget the kindness of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao who led us to win our emancipation, and must forever follow Chairman Mao to take revolution!" Having heard the lesson, the students were deeply impressed, and the teacher was also enlightened.

A language lesson taught must have a clear-cut class viewpoint and must be linked with local realities. It must not go beyond what the students can accept.

3. Teaching must be improved according to the need of production. In the autumn of 1970, more than eight mow of paddy rice in the Sungp'ai production team were suffering from bacterial blight of rice. The students wondered why the commune members sprayed insecticide on the rice plants that had no insects on their leaves. Actually, students of the fourth year and higher classes in a primary school had been taught common knowledge in agriculture. Why had they no knowledge of bacterial blight of rice? Investigation revealed that this subject was not taught in the textbook until the second term. We therefore discussed and studied things together with the teachers in accordance with the actual conditions of the place. We grouped the contents of the textbook under three units according to the actual division of agricultural production in the place into early, late and winter crops, and arranged the chapters in the order of agricultural activities so that the requisite knowledge could be taught at the right time. The teaching of this subject was thus organically integrated with the local agricultural production activities.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Shensi Holds Women's Congress, Elects the 5th Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1973)

(NCNA Sian, August 24, 1973) Shensi held its 5th Women's Congress between August 20 and 24, and elected the 5th Committee of the Shensi Provincial Women's Federation.

1,200 women delegates from various circles attended the Congress. The overwhelming majority of them are workers, peasants and working women.

Hu Wei (胡炜), Huo Shih-lien (霍士廉), Hsiao Ch'un (萧纯), Yuan K'e-fu (袁克服), Yen Chin-sheng (颜金生), Chou Mou-ch'in (周茂芹), Huang Ch'uan-lung (黄传龙), Chang Tse (章泽), Chang P'ei-hsin (张培信), Ma Hsi-sheng (马希圣), Wang Feng-ch'in (王凤琴), Wang Yü-wen (王郁文), Hsiung Kuang-yen (熊光炎), Chang Wei-min (张为民) and Yen Tzu-ching (阎子京), responsible persons of the CPC Shensi Provincial Committee, the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Shensi Military District and Shensi units of the People's Liberation Army, attended the Congress.

Hu Wei, Secretary of the CPC Shensi Provincial Committee, Vice President of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting and warmly congratulated the convening of the provincial women's congress. Huo Shih-lien, Secretary of the CPC Shensi Provincial Committee, Vice President of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presented at the Congress, a report entitled "Unite the Women of the Whole Province To Bravely Advance Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."

The delegates to the Congress talked freely on the excellent situation of the women's movement. They all declared that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of women in the whole province have inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition and carried forward the spirit of Yenan. The women fighting on various fronts are full of vitality and vigor, and a great number of dashing fighters for class struggle, heroes of the struggle for production, skilled hands in scientific experiments and models for increase of production and practice of economy have come to the fore. In the proletarian cultural revolution and movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of women of the province, firm in determination, and high in spirits, took the same course as all the people of the province in criticizing and repudiating in depth the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and rendered contribution toward defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 26,000 women in the province have joined the Chinese Communist Party and over 4,000 outstanding women cadres have joined the leading bodies at various levels above the commune. In response to Chairman Mao's call, more than 50,000 young educated women have gone to mountain and rural areas to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. They constitute an important force in building a new socialist countryside.

A resolution adopted by the Congress called upon the women's organizations at various levels in the province to take as the key link the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, to organize women to seriously read and study. Women's organizations were urged to take as weapon the three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao--"Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, continuously raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line and their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They were urged to firmly implement the Party's general line of building socialism and Chairman Mao's great fighting strategy of "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, strive hard to grasp revolution, promote production, promote work and preparedness against war, build the nation and keep house with industry and thrift, quicken the pace of socialist construction, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and implement the Party's various policies for women's work. Late marriage and family planning should be energetically promoted, and husband and wife should be encouraged to share household chores. They should strengthen work for protecting the health of women and children and show special concern for the education and healthy development of educated young women who had gone to the mountain and rural areas. The resolution called upon the women in the whole province to carry forward, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the dauntless revolutionary spirit to be ambitious and determined in playing their full role as "half of the work force" in socialist revolution and construction, and to make contribution to the revolution in China and the world revolution.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, and after repeated discussions and consultations, the Congress elected the 5th Committee of the Shensi Provincial Women's Federation. After the election at the 1st plenary session of the Committee and the approval of the CPC Shensi Provincial Committee, Pai Feng-wu (白锋梧) was elected president of the Shensi Provincial Women's Federation; Liu Chen-hua (刘振华), Chang K'uei-fang (张桂芳), Hsiao Hua (肖华), Li Chin-chao (李普昭), Wang Hsiu-jung (王秀荣), Chang Feng-ying (张凤英) and Wang P'ing (王萍) were elected vice presidents.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

How They Do a Good Job in Work for Rusticated Educated Youth

- experience acquired by the Party branch of Hungch'i brigade, P'ingkang commune, Huoch'iu hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 25, 1973)

The Party branch of Hungch'i brigade, P'ingkang commune, Huoch'iu hsien, Anhwei Province, is one of the advanced units which have done a good job in work for educated young people. It has achieved the result of "one change and three satisfactions."

This change means first of all the change in mental outlook. Since 1968, this brigade has received 53 educated young people. In the past five years, looked after and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, these educated young people have become good assistants to the cadres and the masses in reading and study, young trail-blazers in class struggle, shock troops in the struggle for production and red pace-setters in scientific experiment. While integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have gone through a deep change in their thinking and feeling. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungch'i brigade have educated the educated young people and also have learned many things from them. For this reason, whenever they mention the educated young people, they invariably praise them and express their heartfelt liking for them.

The change in man brings about a change to the land. In the past few years, because the educated young people joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting against heaven and earth to wrest a bumper harvest, the tempo of learning from Tachai in agriculture has quickened and this brigade's production outlook also has gone through a tremendous change. Ever since the educated young people came here, this backward brigade which formerly "had to ask for loans, relief and grain supply" has started to dig ditches and canals, regulate mountains and rivers and carry out various kinds of scientific research activities in comparing superior paddy strains, transplanting cotton plants, growing green manure, trial making bacterial fertilizer and transforming farm tools, thereby achieving remarkable results in increasing production. In 1971, per-mow output of grain attained the target laid down in the "Program." In 1972, grain output exceeded 1,000 catties per mow and pig raising also surpassed the target laid down in the "Program." In the past four years, this brigade contributed more than 1,000,000 catties of grain to the state.

"One change" brought about "three satisfactions":

The poor and lower-middle peasants were satisfied: After the educated young people came here, a series of changes took place in this brigade. Chu P'ang-kuo, leader of Tapa production team, formerly thought that the educated young people were a burden to this brigade. Later, the living facts taught him a lesson and made him show heartfelt welcome to these educated young people. In

Tat'ang and Chiangyen production teams, the poor and lower-middle peasants were unwilling to part with them when some educated young people went to work in factories.

The educated young people were satisfied: In the past few years, looked after and educated by the brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people made excellent arrangements in various aspects, including eating, housing and daily expenses, and made fast progress politically, ideologically and in productive labor. They were deeply in love with Hungch'i brigade. Some of them were unwilling to go when a factory came to recruit workers. An educated young man from Shanghai was recommended last year to go to study in Liuan Normal School. During the summer vacation, he came back to Hungch'i brigade to participate in manual labor. In the winter vacation, he also came back here to pass the Spring Festival.

The parents of the educated young people were satisfied: They were deeply touched by the tremendous changes which took place in Hungch'i brigade in the past few years. They unanimously wrote to the Party branch of this brigade, expressing their gratitude to the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants for the concern, education and training shown and given to their sons and daughters. Eleven parents and kinsmen of the educated young people have already removed their houses on their initiative from the city to settle in Hungch'i brigade.

The chief experience of Hungch'i brigade in carrying out well the work for the educated young people is:

Follow the Correct Line

How should we treat the educated young people? How should we treat this great socialist revolution of sending the educated young people to the mountain and rural areas? These questions involve violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. The main reason why Hungch'i brigade was able to do a good job in work for the educated young people was that its Party branch took the struggle between the lines as the key link, roundly criticized the reactionary fallacies pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their crimes in undermining the work of sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas, and perseveringly adhered to the correct orientation of sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching that comrades in the countryside should welcome the educated young people who go there, the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungch'i brigade regarded the work of receiving, placing, managing and educating the educated young people as a matter of great importance in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They realized that: Sending the educated young people to the mountain and rural areas is a great socialist revolution and a great strategic measure for training and bringing up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The Party sends the educated young people to the countryside and assigns to the

poor and lower-middle peasants the heavy task of training revolutionary successors--this represents Chairman Mao's great faith in the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were determined never to fail to live up to Chairman Mao's expectation but to achieve a definite success in leading the young people.

Pay Attention to Method of Education

The chief reason why the Party branch of Hungch'i brigade is able to do a better job in work for the rusticated educated young people is that it pays attention to the method of education. It carries out the work in such a way that "the leaders attach importance to it, everyone shows concern for it, the parents of the educated young people give cooperation, and the old lead the new." It promptly and meticulously trains and educates the educated young people.

1. The leaders attach importance to this work. The brigade sets up a leading group and charges its deputy secretary Chu Feng-yu to take concrete responsibility for this group. Each member of the Party branch committee cooperates with this group in carrying out ideological education for the educated young people. Each production team also assigns special persons to take charge of this work. The Party branch puts work for educated young people on its agenda of important tasks and grasps it seriously and constantly. It analyzes the ideological conditions of the educated young people once a month, so as to discover and solve problems promptly. It constantly commends the good persons and good deeds among the educated young people, so as to encourage them to march forward on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. At the end of each year, it conducts an ideological appraisal of the educated young people. It organizes the young people to carry out political study once a week. At the same time, its members constantly go in the midst of educated young people to have chats with them, so as to do ideological work meticulously among them.

2. Everyone shows concern for this work. The Party branch of this brigade realizes that in doing work for educated young people, it must follow the mass line and rely on all as it does in doing other work, and only thus can this work be properly carried out. In the past few years, the members of the Party branch not only set examples in actively carrying out work for educated young people, but also repeatedly taught the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to shoulder this heavy load consciously. At present, everyone in Hungch'i brigade shows concern for the educated young people and carries out work for them.

3. The parents of the educated young people give cooperation in this work. The Party branch of Hungch'i brigade adopts various means to maintain close ties with the parents of the educated young people and to win their cooperation. Some of these parents live in local townships. Taking the chance of going to these townships to attend meetings or to do official business, the members of the Party branch visit these parents, report to them the conditions of the educated young people in the countryside, and exchange opinions with them, so as to carry out work for the educated young people to the point. The parents of some educated young people live in Shanghai. The Party branch maintains

close ties with them chiefly through correspondence. Apart from these, the reports on the year-end appraisal of the educated young people are sent every year to their parents, so that the parents will have an all-round picture of how their sons and daughters have been tempered and grown up in the countryside in the past year and so that they can cooperate in carrying out education properly.

4. The old lead the new. The Party branch of Hungch'i brigade has learned from the practice of work that arousing the early comers among the educated young people to carry out work for the newcomers among them, making the old lead the new and letting them promote each other is a good method which has been proved effective in practice. This brigade received the first group of educated young people in 1968. After that, whenever a group of newcomers arrived, the Party branch selected some of the early comers among the educated young people to live with them, to teach them to take care of themselves in everyday life and to give them an account of the local conditions, so that these newcomers might familiarize themselves with the new environments as quickly as possible. The Party branch also calls forums of educated young people regularly, so that the early comers among the educated young people may tell about their experience and feeling and encourage the new comrades-in-arms to take root in the countryside.

Correctly Handle Several Relations Properly

While carrying out work for the educated young people, the Party branch of Hungch'i brigade applies materialist dialectics in correctly handling the four relations as follows:

1. The relations between the work of placing the young people and the development of production. The Party branch of the brigade holds that, in doing work for the educated young people, we should not be content only with the work of placing them but should help them rest content with working in the countryside, and that we must make efforts to develop production besides conducting ideological education in order to achieve this end. Its members say: "We must get together with the educated young people to rearrange the mountains and rivers in Hungch'i brigade, so that the young people fall in love with the countryside." In 1969, the brigade Party branch got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people to draw up a plan for building Hungch'i brigade. After that, whenever a group of educated young people came, the brigade cadres first told them the far-reaching plan of the brigade, so that the young people might at the very beginning put up a target of striving for building a socialist new countryside. In the past four years, the Party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people to work arduously and concretely, to carry out farmland capital construction on a large scale and to practice scientific farming. They achieved very outstanding results. After a few years' arduous efforts, with more manpower, the land gave a much greater yield. The fast development of production not only created material conditions for the work of placing the educated young people, but also enabled the young people to see from the change in Hungch'i brigade the beautiful prospects of the socialist new countryside and to feel that they had more room to develop their ability in the countryside and they should take root and make revolution with greater content in the countryside for the rest of their lives.

2. The relations between education and use. The Party branch not only attaches importance to educating the educated young people but also pays attention to making boldly use of them and bringing their role into full play. In the past few years, it did everything possible to give work to the educated young people, to provide them with duties and to make them shoulder heavy loads bravely, so that each of them could take their proper place and do their utmost. In the past four years, the Party branch of the brigade recruited three educated young people into the Party and admitted them into its leading group. Two of them were posted deputy secretaries to the Party branch. Educated youth Ts'ao Ch'eng-fang is now secretary of the Party committee of the commune. Three educated young people have been posted respectively as vice chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, deputy secretary of the CYL branch and deputy commander of the militia battalion. Three educated young people are posted as deputy leaders of production teams. Apart from this, scientific experiment groups, correspondence and newspaper-reading groups and literary and art propaganda teams have been set up in accordance with the preference of each of the young people, and attention is paid to bringing their skills into play.

3. The relations between participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and raising the standards of cultural and scientific knowledge. In showing concern for the growth of the educated young people, it is first necessary to strengthen ideological and political education for them and to help them brave the storms and face the world in the course of the three great revolutionary movements. At the same time, they must also be helped to raise their standards of cultural and scientific knowledge, to go on advancing along the road to Redness and expertness and to adapt themselves to the needs of the unceasing development of socialist revolution and construction. With the three great revolutionary movements developing continuously in the countryside, the brigade Party branch discovered that the knowledge which the educated young people had formerly learned from books in the school was already not sufficient for use. In order to help the educated young people to raise further their standards of cultural and scientific knowledge and to play a better part in the countryside, the brigade formally set up in May last year a spare-time school for educated young people, which offered four courses, namely, political science, languages, mathematics and agro-techniques. In the light of the characteristics of the countryside, lessons were taught in a unified way, discussions were held in a decentralized manner, the capable among the young people served as teachers, and the participants taught and learned from one another. Study was carried out intensively one day a week, and the participants were given the wage points for half a day's work. In the past year and more, the educated young people not only consolidated the knowledge which they had formerly learned from books in school, but also enriched their practical knowledge. They combined very well their cultural and scientific knowledge with local agricultural production, thereby giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

4. The relations between education and study. The young people are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. After coming to the countryside, they have been playing a tremendous role in changing the outdated habits and customs and reforming society. Their advanced deeds of daring to think and to act and vigorously carrying out scientific experiments

make the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade feel that while giving the educated young people re-education, they should pay attention to learning from their strong points.

In the past few years, the cadres and the masses acted both as teachers and as students. They learned from the educated young people the cultural and scientific knowledge and the revolutionary spirit of daring to make creations. Old leader Hsü Chi-kuei of Houch'ung production team told the educated young people: "While teaching you, I am also taught by you. We help and learn from each other and make progress together." This further cemented the relationship between the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people and increased their proletarian feelings for each other.

Make Practical Arrangements for the Educated Young People

While tightly grasping ideological education for the educated young people, the Party branch of Hungch'i brigade pays very close attention in all fields to showing concern for their everyday life. It holds that the closer the concern it shows for the young people, the more they will set their minds at ease. Showing concern for the everyday life of the educated young people is an important guarantee for urging the educated young people to take root with content in the countryside.

Conscientiously do a good job in placing the young people. In Hungch'i brigade, strong, practical and spacious houses, complete with kitchens, lavatories and pig sties, have been built for each of the youth groups. They are located near where the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants live, so that it is easy to look after the young people. Each of the youth group is fully equipped with utensils for everyday use and tools for production. It has practically everything which each family of commune members has.

Help the educated young people achieve self-sufficiency in everyday life. The Party branch constantly teaches the educated young people to show no fear of hard work and fatigue and to take an active part in collective productive labor as the poor and lower-middle peasants do. At the same time, it helps them set up systems governing attendance in and absence from labor, etc. Last year, the attendance rate of the educated young people of the whole brigade averaged more than 280 days, and amounted to as high as 324 days in some cases.

In order to help the educated young people to quickly master the productive skills and to attain the level of wage points earned by commune members having laboring ability equal to theirs, the Party branch arouses the masses of the commune members to teach them to do farm jobs any time and anywhere. Moreover, each production team selects and sends an old poor peasant with the richest experience in production to teach them productive skills. Now, most of the educated young people are paid according to the policy of equal pay for equal work. They have attained the level of wage points earned by the local commune members. They not only earn greater income but also make contributions toward developing production.

The brigade Party branch also helps the youth groups develop household side-occupations. Each production team selects and sends an old poor-peasant woman who is the most considerate to give the youth groups advice in everyday life and to teach them to raise pigs, feed chickens, grow vegetables, do house work and arrange their everyday life. In the past two years, the six youth groups had their own vegetable plots and raised chickens and ducks. They also raised 12 pigs. Apart from what they needed for own consumption, they sold some vegetables, chickens, ducks and pigs to the state. At present, most of the educated young people, as the poor and lower-middle peasants do, use grain in a planned way and economically. They make every cent count, and keep their houses through diligence and frugality. The educated young people of the whole brigade have basically achieved self-sufficiency in everyday life.

Organize the educated young people to carry out cultural and sport activities. In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sports and rest," the Party branch of the brigade not only grasps tightly labor, work and study for the educated young people, but also pays attention to organizing them to carry out cultural, recreational and sports activities during their spare time. The brigade has set up a spare-time cultural, recreational and propaganda team for the educated young people. Adopting means appropriate to local simple and crude conditions, it also has set up a library, opened a basketball court, made some table tennis tables and bought some badminton sets. Cultural, recreational and sports activities of various kinds are conducted among the educated young people. In this way, the educated young people build up their physical and mental health, and the cultural life in the brigade is activated. This brigade shows a scene of surging vigor and prosperity.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

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WOMEN COMMUNISTS AND CYL MEMBERS

Central China Women Communists and Youth League Members Play Exemplary Role

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 29, 1973)

two thousand women joined the chinese communist party and five thousand joined the chinese communist youth league in recent years in linhsien county of honan province, central china. women communists and youth league members have been raising their political consciousness and playing an exemplary role in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

with the deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, party committees in the county have organized many classes for women communists and youth league members to study marxism-leninism and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the chinese communist party. reviewing the struggle in their locality in the light of what they studied, these women have come to make a clearer distinction between chairman mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this adds to their courage to fight erroneous trends.

last winter some people in a production team of the hochien commune were thinking of making money by using the team's collective food reserve to make noodles and sell them. on learning about this, communist sung jung-hsiang promptly went to the cadres and pointed out that what they intended to do ran counter to socialism. the team leadership dropped the idea.

women communists and youth league members have also proved a crack force in production and scientific experiment. a total of 92,000 women took part in building the famous red flag canal on the taihang mountains. more than 1,250 of them were elected model builders and 300 women's teams commended as shock teams. most of these women model builders and leaders of advanced units are women communists and youth league members.

after the completion of the red flag canal, the county party committee mapped out a plan for a fundamental change in the county's agriculture through deep-ploughing, water control, land reclamation and terracing of slope land. women communists and youth league members warmly responded.

the 70 hectares of farmland of the yuanchiachuang production brigade of the hsiaotien commune, high up on the taihang mountains, had only a four-inch layer of poor soil. the woman brigade leader fu hsiang-chu, a communist, organized four women shock teams. along with men shock teams, they spent three winters and springs terracing the land and improving its soil by deep-ploughing. the job completed, the women set up four agro-technical groups to breed good cotton, maize and wheat seed strain. this enabled the brigade to raise its cotton yield to 1,000 kilograms per hectare in 1971 from 1969's 600 kilograms. last year, the brigade's grain yield exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare.

the women communist party members maintain close contact with other women and look after their well-being. wang ai-chen, a communist of the fuchiaho brigade of the yaotsun commune, helped more than 20 middle-aged mothers set up a provisional creche and thus enabled them to take part in collective productive labour. on her suggestion, the brigade leadership let women manage the fields near the village. they planted four hectares of winter wheat and, thanks to their meticulous care, the land gave 5.25 tons per hectare this year, a 40 per cent increase over last year.

following the example of the communist party members, women youth league members have proved themselves good assistants to the party in the three revolutionary movements.

the kuochiayuan brigade of the hochien commune is situated in a hilly area with inadequate farmland. the brigade party branch drew up a plan in 1971 to create arable land through adding soil to a pebble-strewn dried-up river bed. led by kao chu-chin, secretary of the brigade's communist youth league committee, the league members and other young people organized themselves into 13 shock teams. in the past two years, they have reclaimed 13 hectares of land on which they reaped more than 20 tons of wheat this summer.

AGRICULTURE

How Agriculture Is Developed on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

grain output on the peking outskirts has surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development of three tons per hectare every year since 1968. this summer's harvest, which accounts for around one-fourth of the year's total, was 30 per cent over the record year of 1972, or equal to the output for the whole of 1949, the year of china's liberation.

the 3.6 million peasants on the outskirts now enjoy a food grain surplus. their grain reserves increase year by year. they supply more and more marketable grain to the state. the people's communes produce enough fresh vegetables for the four million urban inhabitants, averaging half a kilogramme per capita per day. they grow dozens of kinds of fruit, including peaches, grapes, pears and persimmons, in amounts beyond the local demand, so that some can be sent to other parts of the country.

a leading member of the agriculture and forestry department of the peking municipal revolutionary committee has reviewed the advances made in agriculture.

he said that agriculture has kept pace with the progress of the socialist revolution. every step forward in revolution brings a considerable increase in farm output.

before liberation, the land was in the hands of the landlords and rich peasants, and the poor and lower-middle peasants were subjected to cruel exploitation. this hampered the enthusiasm of the peasantry, and grain output never went beyond 750 kilogrammes per hectare.

after the founding of new china, land reform was carried out under the leadership of the communist party. the land of the landlords was confiscated and the land ownership of feudal exploitation abolished. the peasants became owners of the land they worked. the productive forces were further liberated by the setting up of agricultural co-operatives and then people's communes. when the communes came into being in 1958, the peking outskirts gave a grain output twice as much as in 1949. by 1959, per-hectare output averaged 2.25 tons.

peking was hit by severe drought between 1960 and 1962. liu shao-chi and his agent in peking, peng chen, pushed a revisionist line on the outskirts, trying to sabotage the collective economy. they advocated "dividing the land between households" and going it alone. this dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism. grain output remained at 1.5 tons per hectare per year from 1960 to 1963.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", indicating the road for the peasants on peking outskirts to develop socialist agriculture. since then, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the peasants criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and the spontaneous capitalist tendency. they learnt from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and brought into play the strength of collective economy and the spirit of hard work and self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. grain output topped the target set for this area starting in 1968. last year's record was particularly impressive since the area was hit by the most serious drought in decades.

peking outskirts are hilly and the many rivers often run dry in spring, and there is water logging in autumn. after collectivization, under the leadership of the party organizations, the peasants fought doggedly against the natural disasters.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, peking has organized several hundred thousand commune members and cadres to do water conservation works and improve farmland every year since 1958. the people have already built 14 big and medium-sized reservoirs and 710 small reservoirs and ponds. there was not even a small reservoir before liberation. the peasants have also dredged dozens of rivers and streams, dug 20,000 kilometres of drainage ditches and afforested 133,300 hectares. all this has basically controlled floods and virtually ended waterlogging.

the state has helped the people's communes sink wells so that drought can be fought. there are 18,000 pump wells and other wells. the irrigated area is now 266,660 hectares, as against 14,600 hectares in the early post-liberation period. roughly 70 per cent of the total farmland is now irrigated. in the course of building water conservation projects, the peasants levelled more than 266,600 hectares of fields and improved 66,600 hectares of alkaline land.

an important factor in raising output is scientific farming in accordance with the "eight-point charter" for agriculture. the eight-point charter covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

the people's communes now plant closer and use inter-planting and catch-cropping to get two or three harvests one year as against one harvest in the past. this raises multi-cropping index. other measures, such as alkali control, improvement of sandy soil and seed strains, rational application of fertilizer, have also helped increase output. the hsuchiawu production brigade in

pingku county in 1969 brought in 3.75 tons of grain per hectare, the target set in the national programme for areas south of the yangtze river. per-hectare yield was up to 7.5 tons in 1971 and 7.87 tons in 1972 when there was a serious dought.

new techniques and methods are in wide use in watering, application of fertilizer, seed breeding, cultivation, inter- and catch-cropping. improved seed strains of such major crops as wheat, maize and sorghum have been popularized.

the peking outskirts have more than 40,000 agricultural scientific workers. all counties have technical stations, communes have experimental stations, and most of the brigades have scientific experimental teams. many brigades and production teams have experimental plots and plots for good strains. more than 2,000 brigades grow hybrid maize and hybrid sorghum. many communes and brigades produce plant hormones, insecticides and chemical fertilizer themselves.

the great changes in agricultural production were due to the people's carrying out of the great leader chairman mao's basic line for the development of socialist agriculture and the gradual modernization of agriculture based on collectivization.

the peking municipal party committee has carried out the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and paid attention to industrial support for mechanization of farming.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the municipal industrial departments have readjusted equipment, technical force and manpower according to the need of agricultural mechanization. output of farm machinery, insecticides, chemical fertilizers, pumps and diesel engines have increased by big margins. last winter and this spring, the villages on the outskirts installed 3,500 wells with pumps. this helped fight drought in time.

a number of factories serving agriculture have been set up at the county and commune levels under a unified municipal plan. all counties have their own farm machinery plants, and most have chemical fertilizer or pesticide plants. all communes have farm machinery repair and assembly stations, and all brigades repair and assembly teams.

the rural area around peking now has more than 10,000 big and medium-sized tractors and walking tractors as against two tractors in early liberation days. they plough 60 per cent of the farmland. power-driven drainage and irrigation pumps come to 347,000 horsepower, handling more than 70 per cent of the farmland. threshing, fodder

crushing, winnowing, insecticide spraying and grain processing are in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized. on the average, 585 kilogrammes of chemical fertilizer are applied per hectare.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

South China Minority Nationality People's Commune Adds Hydraulic-Power

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 29, 1973)

in the spirit of self-reliance, a multi-national people's commune in a south china mountain area has used the extensive water resources to build 103 small hydraulic-power stations in the past decade. grain threshing, processing and grinding, pressing of sugar-cane and cotton ginning are all mechanized. over 85 per cent of the peasant households have electric light.

perching on the southern slope of the chiuwantashan mountain, the chiaoshan commune, inhabited by chuangs, yaos, mulaos and other minority people, is cut across by the hsiaolung river. but before liberation, under the rule of the kuomintang and local despots, efficient use of the water resources was out of the question, and the people had to bring drinking water with bamboo vessels.

after the commune was set up in 1958, water conservancy started and water was sent up the mountain for irrigation.

the commune party secretary, who is of chuang nationality, led a production team in building the first small hydro-electric power station in 1963 with indigenous methods and local raw materials. they used nitre instead of explosives and lime instead of cement. with help from county departments, they completed the project quickly.

other brigades and teams followed this example, including one team 1,800 metres above sea level.

the multi-national commune members helped each other. when a remote brigade inhabited by people of yao nationality had difficulties, an experienced multi-national brigade gave it technical help. several other brigades helped this yao brigade cut a dozen-kilometre-long mountain trail for the transportation of water-turbine pumps and generators. later, the brigade sent thirty people and timber to help

construct a hydro-electric power station for another brigade of chuang, han and mulao nationalities at the foot of the mountain.

the first group of water-turbine pump stations brought 530 hectares along the river under irrigation. but the greater part of the farmland further away from the river still lacked irrigation facilities. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people deepened the movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and cut 920 ditches, totalling 250 kilometres. the irrigated area increased from 130 hectares at the time of liberation to around 1,000, and total grain output last year was five times as much. the average yield topped six tons per hectare, the target set for southern china in the national programme for agricultural development.

TIBET

Tibet Extends Postal and Transport Service

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 29, 1973)

postal and transport services in tibet, known as the "roof of the world", have been extended since the beginning of this year.

the volume of freight brought into tibet along the chinghai-tibet, szechwan-tibet and other main roads in the first half of this year was 130 per cent more than in the same 1972 period. this has effectively supported tibet's socialist construction.

the workers of the transport departments in tibet give priority to goods needed for farming and stockbreeding. the transport companies in lhasa, chamdo and other cities completed their half-yearly quotas for sending goods to the countryside ahead of schedule. the long-distance bus service in lhasa has extended its routes by 2,300 kilometres since the beginning of this year.

workers in the transport departments often go to rural people's communes to help repair machinery used for farming and livestock work and train peasants and herdsmen as technicians.

mail routes have been extended. this has shortened the delivery time for newspapers, letters and other mail. now many rural people's communes on the remote grasslands can get the "tibet daily" printed in lhasa every day.

the enthusiasm for socialism of postal and transport workers of tibetan and han nationalities has been stimulated in the mass movement, to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. a mass drive for greater freight tonnage, high speed and safety is being launched. more than 130 drivers of tibetan and han nationalities in the lhasa transport company were cited for good work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Ship Calls at Australian Port

(NCNA-English Canberra, Aug. 29, 1973)

the chinese ship "tangshan" which arrived at port geraldton, west australia, on august 24 left the port today. this was the first chinese ship to call at an australian port since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

australian friends and chinese residents in australia went on board the ship to extend their warm welcome after its arrival at the port.

a reception was given yesterday by lin fu-jen, captain, and wang kuo-lin, political instructor, of the ship to mark the occasion. c.w. mildwaters, mayor of geraldton, and f.r. lemmon, president of the local port, made friendly speeches at the reception. chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia, was present.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets New Bulgarian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

vice-foreign minister yu chan here this afternoon met with kostadin grigorov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bulgaria to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

adria rivas baffo, chief of the department of irrigation programming and direction of the ministry of public works of chile, and juan fernandez medina, chief of the national program of development and conservation of renewable natural resources of the ministry of agriculture, left for hunan province yesterday after their visit to peking.

the chilean friends have come at the invitation of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and power. during their stay in peking, they viewed water conservancy and irrigation projects on the outskirts.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Ambassador Yueh Liang Holds Reception for Visit to Denmark of Vice Minister Chou Tzu-chien

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 28, 1973)

the chinese ambassador to denmark, yueh liang held a reception this evening in the embassy in honour of chou tzu-chien, vice minister of china's first ministry of machine building, and his party at present on a visit to denmark.

erling jensen, danish minister of commerce, as well as other danish government officials and well known figures in danish industrial and commercial circles were amongst the invited guests.

r. brobu-johansen, chairman of the denmark-china friendship association, was also present.

Vice Minister Chou Tzu-chien Leaves Denmark for Home

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 29, 1973)

chou tzu-chien, vice minister of the first ministry of machine building of the people's republic of china, and his party left here yesterday for home at the conclusion of their friendly visit to denmark.

they were seen off at the airport by k.b. andersen, minister, and per welsch frellesvig, chief of the protocol, of the danish ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

also present to see them off were: chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang, and the head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group li hsi-fu.

vice minister chou tzu-chien arrived in denmark on august 22. he presided at the opening ceremony of the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china in denmark, and visited copenhagen and aarhus.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Architects Delegation Leaves Peking for Budapest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

a chinese architects delegation led by chiao hsing-pei, vice-president of the building research institute and permanent council member of the architectural society of china, left here by air this morning for budapest at the invitation of the hungarian architects association. the delegation will attend the fourth symposium on the industrialization of building held by the international union of architects.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Receives Head of Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 28, 1973)

kenyan assistant minister for foreign affairs b. nabwera today received chang tzu-chuan, head of the chinese pavilion of the 1973 nairobi agricultural and trade international fair, according to a report from nairobi.

assistant minister nabwera warmly welcomed china's participation for the first time in the nairobi fair and wished the chinese exhibition success. he expressed the hope that china's participation in the nairobi fair would greatly promote trade between kenya and china.

earlier, kenyan assistant minister for agriculture and chairman of the nairobi agricultural and trade international fair m. wanjigi also received and had a friendly conversation with chang tzu-chuan.

li shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya, was present on both occasions.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet "Asian Collective Security System" Plot

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

the plot of soviet social-imperialism to peddle the "asian collective security system" with the greatest effort recently with the aim of expanding its influence in asia is exposed by the malaysian paper "sin chew jit poh" in an article on august 26, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the article says that the "asian collective security system" "is part of the soviet effort to expand its influence in the world. it is aimed at encircling china, bringing small nations under its control and contending with the united states for hegemony in asia. this system of sacrificing others to meet its own ambitions is a typical product of the foreign policy of the arctic bears."

the article cites many facts about the frantical soviet expansion of its navy and continuous

despatch of its warships to the japan sea, the south china sea, the pacific ocean and the indian ocean. it says that these latest developments together with the inglorious record of the soviet union such as the occupation of other nations in the past (for five years czechoslovakia is under soviet occupation), and stirring-up of trouble everywhere (as in the indo-pakistan war) are quite enough to make asian nations realize that this so-called security system in fact brings no security."

"how can moscow convince the asian countries when it talks glibly about peace but covertly engages in arms expansion on a tremendous scale?" it asks.

the article says in conclusion that there is no market for the so-called "asian collective security system", a rubbish brought out from cold storage. in fact, it was doomed to failure right at the time when it was put forward."

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Governor General Fetes Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

maltese governor general sir anthony mamo and lady mamo today received and gave a luncheon for all members of the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of the ministry for economic relations with foreign countries, at san anton palace in valletta, according to a report from the capital of malta.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and his wife were also present at the luncheon, during which hosts and guests chatted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 28, 1973)

the outgoing chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by jaime pena, deputy chief of protocol of the mexican foreign ministry; juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association; virginia chapa, president of the mexican society of friends with people's china and other mexican friends.

also present at the airport were members of the diplomatic corps in mexico, representatives of chinese residents and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in mexico.

earlier, mexican president luis echeverria and madame echeverria had received ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife respectively.

at his farewell banquet in honour of the chinese ambassador on august 15, mexican foreign minister emilio o. rabasa made a warm-hearted speech about the ties of friendship and cooperation between mexico and china.

ex-president miguel aleman and the wife of the late president general lazaro cardenas also gave banquets in honour of the chinese ambassador and his wife respectively while ex-president portes gil gave a farewell tea party in his honour.

Chinese Permanent Representative to UN Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 29, 1973)

at the invitation of mexican president luis echeverria, huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations, and his wife ho li-liang arrived here today to attend the congress meeting to be convened on september 1 to hear the president's third government report and to pay a friendly visit to mexico.

they were welcomed at the airport by ruben gonzalez sosa, under-secretary of foreign affairs, jacqueline s. de zetina, assistant general director of ceremonies of the foreign ministry, virginia chapa, president of the

mexican society of friends of people's china, elena torres, secretary-general of the mexico-china friendship association, and other mexican friends. a number of chinese nationals residing in mexico greeted the visitors with placards praising mexican-chinese friendship.

li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was at the airport.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

the nigerian journalists' delegation led by r.c.o. nwokedi left here by plane this morning to visit southern china before going home.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of journalistic circles and other departments concerned wang yi, wang chen, chang cheng-teh, keng yao and wang nan-sheng.

also present were counsellor t.a. mgbokwere and first secretary a. m. joda of the embassy of the federal republic of nigeria in peking.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Chinese-American Professor Dr. Yu Hsiu Ku

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met here this evening with chinese-american professor dr. yu hsiu ku and his wife wei zing wang ku and their daughter anna ku lau. they had an unconstrained conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including

liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, chou pei-yuan, ching pu-chun, wang ti-cheng, li kuang-tse, li kuan-hua and hsiao hsin-wen.

present were dr. yu hsiu ku's sons ku wei-lien and ku wei-ching and daughter ku wei-wen who are living in china.

dr. yu hsiu ku and his wife and daughter have come from the united states to pay a visit and see their relatives.

they visited factories, a people's commune, schools and places of historical interest in shanghai, wuhsi, peking, shenyang and anshan. they had discussions with scientific workers and met their friends.

they will leave peking tomorrow on a visit to yenan, sian, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Fetes Chinese-American Scientist Chih-chun Hsiao

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, and his wife wang li-fen gave a banquet here this evening in honour of chinese-american scientist professor chih-chun hsiao, his wife chao-ying yuan and their son and three daughters.

prior to the banquet, wu yu-hsun met and had a friendly conversation with professor chih-chun hsiao and his family.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including chen liang, hsueh yu-shan, wu chung-hua and chien jen-yuan.

since they arrived in peking on august 16, professor chih-chun hsiao and his family have toured the city and paid visits to their relatives. they will leave peking on a visit to other chinese cities before returning to the united states.

US Anti-Imperialist Student Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

the 16-member u.s. anti-imperialist student delegation with laura rose as its leader and marc harris as deputy leader left here by air yesterday on a visit to kwangchow before leaving for home.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 8. the american friends visited peking, shihchiachuang, linhsien county, shenyang and shanghai where they acquainted themselves with the work, study and life of the chinese people and youth and with the revolution in education.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, feted the guests on august 27 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. the american friends were also honoured at a banquet given by comrade ou tang-liang.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrades Le Duan and Hoang Van Hoan Arrive in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on his way home from moscow.

arriving by the same plane were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and others.

they were welcomed at the airport by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kang piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador

of the republic of south viet nam to china; officials of the two embassies; and nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. now visiting peking.

a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires a.i. of the soviet embassy in peking, was present.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet and Fete Comrades Le Duan and Hoang Van Hoan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

comrades chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao met with and feted here this afternoon comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and their party.

during the meeting, comrade le duan, on behalf of the v.n.w.p. central committee, extended warm congratulations on the holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. comrade chou en-lai gave le duan and the other vietnamese comrades an account of the historic c.p.c. tenth national congress and the smashing of the lin piao anti-party clique.

among those present on both occasions was ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

present on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng and hsiao huang.

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, was present at the banquet.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Film Reception to Celebrate 28th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here today to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the reception were:

chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned including chen chieh, li ke, peng min, chiao pei-hsin, chang cheng-teh, wang hsiao-yi and wang chih-fan;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the republic of south viet nam to china;

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

a colour documentary film "opening roads on the truong son range" was shown at the reception.

prior to this, ambassador ngo thuyen gave a film reception on august 24 which was attended by leading members of chinese departments concerned and people of peking.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Leaves for WMO Centenary Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

a chinese meteorological delegation left here this morning by plane to take part in the celebrations for the centenary of the international meteorological organization/world meteorological organization (i.m.o./w.m.o.), scheduled to take place in vienna and geneva. the acting head of the delegation is tsou ching-meng, and the deputy head yang yin-hua.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Men's Team Event Near Showdown at AAA Table Tennis Friendship Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, china and the democratic republic of viet nam will play for the first four places in the men's team event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here today.

the final round-robin series starts this afternoon with japan playing viet nam and china meeting korea.

they were the only four unbeaten teams in the second stage of play which was completed this morning

in the china-india match this morning, india's niraj bajaj played a strong attacking game to fully extend china's current men's singles world champion hsi en-ting. after dropping the first set 7-21, he came back strongly to win the second set 21-16, and again seized a commanding lead of 14-6 in the final set. the two players smashed and counter-smashed every shot amid loud applause. in mounting excitement, the greater experience of the world singles champion told in the end as he steadily reduced arrears and deuced the set at 20-20 and 21-21. hsi en-ting then aced his service and returned the bajaj service with a quick smash to win the set and match.

india's progress in table tennis was also emphasized by dilip raj saxena who played wang wen-jung, one of the fastest chinese players, to the margin of 20-22 in the first set.

there was an outburst of applause for both teams at the end of the match and the players waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute. fellow players from other countries shook hands with the players of the two teams and gave them congratulatory pat on the shoulders.

in their matches in the second stage, japan won from iran, cambodia and hongkong and china won from india, the republic of south viet nam and ghana, all by the score of 5:0. korea won from the philippines and chile 5:0 and from thailand 5:2. viet nam won from peru 5:0, and from nigeria and egypt by the identical score of 5:1.

although out of the race for the first 16 places, the other teams also put up sterling performances and drew warm applause from the spectators. among the other interesting matches this morning were algeria vs. costa rica, puerto rico vs. tanzania and nicaragua vs. cuba.

Second Stage Group Series for Women's Event at AAA Tournament End

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, india and china emerged as winners of the second stage round-robin series in the first four groups for the women's team event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this morning.

they will compete for the first to the fourth places in the finals which are scheduled to start on a round robin basis in the afternoon.

japan was the earliest team to finish its group series and won all its team matches from trinidad and tobago, colombia and egypt 3:0 by yesterday evening.

china, korea and india played the last matches of their group series this morning and all won 3:0 victories from the philippines, malaysia and the democratic republic of viet nam respectively.

in these group series, only china and korea lost one individual match each to burma and nigeria respectively.

burma, trinidad and tobago, malaysia and the democratic republic of viet nam, which won second places in their respective groups, will meet each other in the finals to decide the fifth to eighth places.

the philippines, egypt, nigeria and chile, which finished third in their own groups, will contend for the ninth to 12th places.

the 13th to 16th places will be decided among cyprus, colombia, peru and the republic of south viet nam which were placed fourth in the group series.

the vietnamese girls fought bravely this morning before conceding their team match to india. having lost the first set 18:21, nguyen thi mai, the team captain, beat rupa mukherjee of india 21:6 in the second set. the vietnamese girl led 10:7 again before dropping the third set.

the second match between vu thu nga of viet nam and indu puri ended 18:21, 18:21 in the latter's favour. the indian pair who played a good cutting stroke with sudden smashes won the doubles set 21:14, 19:21, 21:12.

the longest and most exciting match for the women's team event this morning was played between guinea and lebanon. the guinea girls, who learnt to play table tennis only two years ago, have made quick progress, and won a 3:2 victory from the lebanese team. the madagascar women's team won a 3:0 victory from liberia.

Asia Leads in Team Events of Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

many asian table tennis teams emerged victorious in the second stage team competition, which concluded here this morning, at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

china, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and japan will compete for the first four places in the third and final stage of the men's team event of the tournament, while the philippines, india and hongkong from asia and nigeria from africa will compete for the fifth to eighth places. the men's teams of the republic of south viet nam, cambodia and thailand of asia and egypt of africa will meet to decide the ninth to twelfth places, and those of asia's iran, africa's ghana and latin america's chile and peru for the thirteen to sixteen places.

the first four places in the women's team event will be decided through competitions among china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan and india. the democratic republic of viet nam, burma and malaysia of asia and trinidad and tobago of latin america will compete for the fifth to eighth places; the philippines of asia, egypt and nigeria of africa and chile of latin america for the ninth to twelfth places; and the republic of south viet nam and cyprus of asia and colombia and peru of latin america for the thirteenth to sixteenth places.

contests in the final stage of the men's and women's events started this afternoon and are scheduled to end on the evening of aug. 30.

competition became increasingly exciting yesterday evening and this morning in the second stage of the team events. the strong men's team of the democratic republic of viet nam met african champion nigerian team this morning. the vietnamese players hit hard after services while the nigerian players executed many beautiful loop drives to force their opponents into errors. the match lasted more than two hours before it ended 5:1 in favour of the d.r.v.n. team.

the match between the men's teams of cambodia and iran yesterday evening was played to the maximum nine matches. cambodia won 5:4. players of the two teams all played an attacking game in the thrill-packed matches that saw quick exchanges of hits, block shots and cannon balls. cambodian player khau bou won three matches in straight sets for his team. he pointed out a touch ball to the umpire in the third match. the iranian players often fought hard to pull up when trailing behind.

Team Events Enter Final Stage at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

a near-capacity crowd in the capital indoor stadium roared with applause to cheer spectacular table tennis as the men's and women's team events moved into the third and final stage at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament here this afternoon.

with only 16 men's teams and as many women's teams playing in four groups each for the final placings the number of the tables was reduced from 32 to 8.

the closely fought matches this afternoon showed the high level of play in asia, africa and latin america.

the all-out attacking girls of the democratic people's republic of korea won from japan 3:2 by penetrating the stone-wall defence put up by sachiko yokota and miho hamada. the brilliant performance of both sides drew thunderous ovations from the appreciative spectators.

this was the third encounter between korea and japan since 1971. korea won 3:2 at the asian-african friendship invitational tournament, but lost to japan 1:3 at the asian table tennis championships last year.

16-year-old pak yong sun, semi-finalist in the a.t.t.c. girls' singles event, collected two points to seal korea's hard-fought victory over japan. with top-spin drives and accurate forehand smashes, she defeated miho hamada 21-13, 21-18 and sachiko yokota 21-15, 21-16.

pak yong ok won the other point by defeating miho hamada in a gruelling three-set game.

earlier, sachiko yokota wore down pak yong ok 21-14, 21-17. she partnered miho hamada to win the doubles match against kim chang ae and pak yong sun 14-21, 21-15, 21-19.

after the close match, japanese team captain koji kimura led the whole team to the side of the korean players and congratulated them on their success. he said: "the korean girls played very well, showing good technique. we have learned many things from them."

pak yong sun said : "we'll learn from the japanese players their tenacious spirit. together we will work for the enhancement of the friendship and unity among the people of asia, africa and latin america and for the development of table tennis in these continents."

china scored double victories when its women team beat india in straight matches and the men's team won from korea 5:0. reigning world champion hsi en-ting dropped a set to korea's

22-year-old kong jae gyu who was making his international debut.

nguyen ngoc phan of the democratic republic of viet nam took a set from japan's kiroyuki imano before his team conceded the contest 0:5 in another group one match.

the other finals matches played this afternoon were also very close. babatunde obisanya won three matches to secure nigeria's 5:2 win over hongkong in the group two round robin series to decide the 5-8 places in the men's team event. cambodia put up an impressive performance before losing to egypt 2:5 in group 3. iran defeated peru 5:4 in group four.

in the women's event, the democratic republic of viet nam won from burma and malaysia beat trinidad and tobago by the same score of 3:0 in group two. chile wrested a 3:2 victory from the philippines in group three, and the team of the republic of south viet nam beat cyprus 3:1 in group four.

Latin American Table Tennis Teams Finish Second Stage of Team Events at AAA Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

the women's table tennis team of trinidad and tobago from the caribbean sea had two wins and one defeat to become second in group two in the second round robin series of the team events at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament in peking. it will compete for the fifth to eighth placings.

trinidad and tobago, winner of the women's team title at the caribbean championships earlier this month, gave the best performance among the latin american girls in the past few days. it won 3:1 from the colombian team and, by the same score, defeated the egyptian girls, winner of the team title at the second all-african games, but lost 0:3 to the japanese women's team, third place winner at the 32nd world championships.

the chilean women's team had one win and two defeats to become third in group four. it is qualified to compete for the ninth to twelfth places in final team standing. the colombian and peruvian women's teams and the chilean and peruvian men's teams were all placed fourth in their respective groups and will compete for the thirteenth to sixteenth placings in the finals.

the gruelling contest between the aruba and guinean men's teams was the last to finish in today's morning session. aruba has practised very hard since its arrival in peking. it fought tenaciously in the team events. it won from the equatorial guinean team 5:0 and from the guinean team 5:3.

the curacao men's team gave an impressive performance and showed good sportsmanship in its encounter with the singapore team this morning. when 13-year-old singapore player yap chin boon took the second tie from robert hose, the tall, 24-year-old curacao player took the boy into his arms and held him over head, warmly congratulating him on his victory. the two exchanged souvenir badges and chatted like brothers. after the contest, the curacao players warmly shook hands with the singapore players, and said they wished to learn from them.

the puerto rico men's team won 5:3 from the tanzanian team after eight matches of keen competition. in the past few days, the players of puerto rico have made many friends and practised very hard and their good sportsmanship has won many praises. miguel juarbe kept practising with players from other countries and regions for the purpose of exchanging experience, although he suffered from a sprained ankle. while in play, he often applauded the good shots produced by the opponents. people often saw the puerto rico players presenting small bottles of wine and mini-straw hats, noted products of the country, to players from other countries and regions as reminders of their profound friendship forged at the tournament.

other exciting matches this morning included one between the ecuador and jamaica women's teams and one between the costa rica and algeria men's teams. their good performance and sportsmanship won warm applause from the spectators.

the third stage of team events began this afternoon to decide the final team placings in the tournament.

Peking Press Circles Give Reception for Journalists from Three Continents to Cover AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

peking press circles gave a reception at the international club here at noon today in honour of the journalists from asia, africa and latin america who have come to china to cover the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

among the guests were members of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, press officials

of the embassies here of asian, african and latin american countries and foreign correspondents in peking.

present were leading members of peking press circles and other organizations concerned and of the organizing committee and information committee of the a.a.a. tournament.

deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang proposed toasts at the reception. on behalf of peking press circles, he extended a warm welcome to the friends of press circles from the three continents, and hoped that the friendship and unity between the people and journalists of the three continents would constantly grow.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Chinese Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province Residing in Japan, US, FRG

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, wang meng, ma wen-po, lo ching-chang and li chin-teh gave a banquet here today in honour of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan, the united states of america and the federal republic of germany who have come back to attend the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

attending the banquet were huang wen chin, leader, chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung, advisers, and all the members of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.; and chen yu-hui and huang shih-min, representatives of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in the f.r.g.

present were leading members of departments concerned chuang hsi-chuan, su tzu-heng, yao hsiao-cheng and chen hsien; compatriots from taiwan province in peking tien fu-ta, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin, hsu meng-shan, tsai tzu-min, chen ping-chi, chen mu-shen and wu ke-tai; and table tennis coaches and players wang chuan-yao, ho tsu-pin, tiao wen-yuan, cheng min-chih, li li, hsu shao-fa, lin mei-chun, chou pao-chin and yang chun.

a joyous atmosphere of reunion of the people of the mainland with their own flesh and blood from taiwan province prevailed throughout the banquet. both liao cheng-chih

and huang wen chin in their speeches expressed the hope that the people of the mainland and their compatriots in taiwan province would constantly deepen their flesh-and-blood relations and contribute to the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and realizing the unification of the motherland.

mr. chen wen-pin from taiwan province happily wrote a poem at the banquet to express his earnest hope for the liberation of taiwan province at an early date. the poem was dedicated to the compatriots from taiwan province residing in foreign countries present at the banquet.

liao cheng-chih and others met huang wen chin, chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung and talked with them affectionately before the banquet.

Five African Table Tennis Teams Enter Final Stage Competition at AAA Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

the men's and women's teams of nigeria and the men's teams of egypt and ghana scored one win each this afternoon in the final stage competition which will decide the first 16 places in the men's and women's team events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

the nigerian men's team defeated the hongkong team 5:2 in a round-robin series, in which it will also meet two other teams, for the fifth to eighth places. the contest was very intense. the hongkong players attacked close to the table and the nigerians countered with both forehand and backhand loop drives. nigeria's no. one player babatunde obisanya alone scored three points for his team and lateef sunmola won the other two points.

the egyptian women's team, champion at the second all-african games, lost to the all-african runner-up the nigerian women's team 0:3 in a group round-robin competition for the 9th to 12th places.

the egyptian team fielded omaima gharbi and randa tawfic, and the nigerian team fielded ethel jacks, women's singles champion at the second all-african games, and mary nwaka. the first match between jacks and tawfic was most intense. jacks won the third set only by two points.

the egyptian men's team defeated the cambodian team 5:2 in the competition to decide the 9th to 12th places. the

men's team of ghana defeated the chilean team 5:2 in the competition to decide the 13th to 16th places.

in the second stage team event competition this morning, the nigerian men's team lost to the team of the democratic republic of viet nam 1:5. babatunde obisanya scored the only point for the nigerian team. after the match, nguyen duy hung, deputy leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation, said to reporters: "the match we played with the nigerian team not only strengthened friendship, but also enabled us to learn a lot technically. the nigerian team has many strong points. the friendship invitational tournament further enhanced our unity."

the other african teams all ended their second stage team competition.

the liberian team was one of the first to enter the tournament. its men's team was drawn into the same group as the japanese team in the first stage competition. but liberian players said: "we have come for friendship. placings are not important. the strong teams in our group will help us raise our skills." although it lost all the first stage matches, the liberian men's team scored three victories and came first in its group in the second stage competition. the liberian women's team won two matches and lost one in the second stage competition.

twentytwo-year-old wilben short, playing captain of the sierra leone men's team, is praised for his spirit of playing for friendship and his efforts to improve his skills. he has kept up physical training in peking and learned from players of other countries. in the first three days of the tournament, short scored seven points in his team's six team contests.

the men's and women's teams of madagascar won three team matches each and came first in their groups in the second stage competition. the senegal men's team finished second in its group, and the men's and women's teams of equatorial guinea came third in their respective groups. the gambian men's team finished 4th in its group. the players of these countries all put friendship above competition.

african teams that entered the final stage competition will play two more matches this evening and tomorrow morning. the final placings will be decided tomorrow evening.

Capacity Crowds See AAA Tournament Final Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

capacity crowd packed the 18,000-seated capital indoor stadium to see the keenly-contested matches in the finals of the team events of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, was present.

present were li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li ching-chuan, ngapo ngawang jigme, tao lu-chia, chiang hua, chiang wei-ching, wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

the most exciting matches today were fought between korea and japan in the women's team event and between china and japan in the men's team event. the women's team of the democratic people's republic of korea won from japan 3:2. the men's team of china beat japan 5:0. there were warm handshakes after the matches which were loudly applauded and cheered by the audience.

Excellent Play at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1973)

repeated applause, uproarious cheers and standing ovations for the fine play highlighted the evening competition at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament as eight women's matches and as many men's matches were played in the final round of the team events.

the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium was filled to capacity.

the china versus japan men's match was one of the most exciting seen in the tournament. china fielded its best players -- hsi en-ting, the current world men's singles champion, liang ko-liang, world mixed doubles champion, and wang wen-jung, a young player while japan fielded its best trio of tokio tasaka, yuujiro imano and norio takashima, japan's current national champion.

although the match ended 5:0 in favour of china, the score was by no means significant as compared with the level of play shown by both sides. almost every point was won after a fast exchange of hard smashes. even norio takashima, a chopping expert, gave fast smashes to win as opportunity arose.

hsi en-ting, the reigning world champion, was fully extended when he lost his second set to yuujiro imano 15-21 in the fifth match.

china also won the women's team match from the democratic people's republic of korea, but 16-year-old pak yong sun, the youngest on the korean team, defeated china's cheng huai-ying 19-21, 23-21, 21-12.

trailing 0:2 in their contest with the team of the democratic republic of viet nam, the korean men players took five matches in a row to win 5:2.

there were many closely fought matches in the evening. one of them was provided by the women's teams of the philippines and nigeria. erlinda salazar of the philippines won the first match 21-11, 21-16, but erlinda gallaza lost to ethel jacks 7-21, 6-21 in the second match. they paired to win the doubles 21-6, 21-13, they lost the fourth match 19-21, 16-21 before taking the winning match 21-19, 21-19.

the egyptian girls also played closely with the chilean women's team. having lost the first two individual matches in three sets, the chilean girls won the doubles and the fourth match in three sets and the last match in two straight sets to take the team contest.

results of the men's team finals so far:

group one (1st-4th places): china, 2 wins; japan, 1 win and 1 loss; the democratic people's republic of korea, 1 win and 1 loss; and the democratic republic of viet nam, 2 losses;

group two (5th to 8th places): india, 2 wins; nigeria, 2 wins; hongkong, 2 losses; and the philippines, 2 losses;

group three (9th-12th places): thailand, 2 wins; the republic of south viet nam, 1 win; egypt, 1 win and 1 loss; and cambodia 2 losses.

group fourth (13th to 16th places): iran, 2 wins; ghana, 1 win and 1 loss; peru, 1 win and 1 loss; and chile, 2 losses.

results of the women's team event finals so far:

group one (1st to 4th places): china, 2 wins; japan, 1 win and 1 loss; the democratic people's republic of korea, 1 win and 1 loss; and india, 2 losses;

group two (5th to 8th places): malaysia, 2 wins; the democratic republic of viet nam, 2 wins; burma, 2 losses; and trinidad and tobago, 2 losses;

group three (9th to 12th places): chile, 2 wins; the philippines; 1 win and 1 loss; nigeria, 1 win and 1 loss; and egypt, 2 losses;

group four (13th to 16th places): peru, 2 wins; the republic of south viet nam, 2 wins; cyprus, 2 losses; and colombia, 2 losses.

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ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

Rapid Development of China's Electronic Industry

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, August 26, 1973) With the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, there has been a rapid development in China's electronic industry: The road to the popularization and application of electronic technology is being opened, electronic products serving the national economy are rapidly increasing and the electronic industry has already become a rising and relatively complete industrial department in China's national economy.

In the first half of this year, total production value of the electronic industry in the whole country has increased twofold over the corresponding period in 1965 and the production capacity of electronic components and parts increased tenfold. Most of the electronic equipment has adopted semiconductor parts. Such electronic products of advanced technological level as high-speed, large-capacity integrated circuit electronic computors, high-output, short-wave transmitting tubes, color television receivers and transmitters have already been trial-manufactured. New products serving industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture and education and medicine and health are mushrooming and appearing in infinite variety. Among them in just the variety and type of semi-conductor radio receivers alone, there are already 260 kinds. All these have exhibited the excellent prospects for the flourishing development of China's electronic industry.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The history of the development of China's electronic industry has fully affirmed this wise pronouncement.

The electronic industry is an emerging industry developed in the forties of the 20th century. In former China, apart from two to three small fitting and assembly factories that had to depend on imported parts, there was no electronic industry. After the liberation of the whole country, beginning from the 1st five-year plan, the Party and the state have attached great importance to the development of the electronic industry, set up in succession a number of hardcore plants for the production of electronic products and scientific research units and also trained technical personnel.

During the great leap forward in 1958, under the guidance of the Party's general line of building socialism, various localities implemented the policy of walking on two legs and started another group of medium and small-scale enterprises, which led to the appearance of a new situation in the vigorous development of the electronic industry. Subsequently, however, because of interference and sabotage by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the electronic industry remained stagnant for a time and could no longer meet the needs of national economic development.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of workers on the electronic industry front, arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticized repeatedly the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the electronic industry. They smashed tellingly the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "mystery of electronics," and by getting rid of superstitions and emancipating their thinking, pushed forward the rapid development of the electronic industry.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on bringing initiative from two sources into play, the central department in charge of electronic industry carried out unified planning for central and local enterprises, gave active support in way of capital, equipment and materials to local electronic industry, and further aroused enthusiasm for operating the electronic industry everywhere. In the past several years, various localities have in succession set up over 3,000 electronic industry enterprises and production volume has also doubled. At present, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have all set up their own electronic industry. Many districts are already able to produce complete sets of electronic products and the electronic industry has become an important component of local national economy.

In the course of bringing local enthusiasm for the development of electronic industry into full play, electronic industry departments everywhere have attached great importance to the problem of whom to serve. Under the unified leadership of Party committees everywhere, the broad masses of workers have, with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines in the electronic industry, vigorously criticized the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the electronic industry and their crimes, and affirmed the need of the electronic industry to serve the modernisation of industry, the modernization of agriculture, the modernization of science and technology and the modernization of national defense.

The working people have said with deep understanding: Whether or not the electronic industry serves the national economy and the broad masses of the

people, whether or not electronic technology is actively popularized and applied is a question bearing on stepping up the rate of socialist construction, a question of orientation, and a question of the line. The broad masses of workers have further raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line. There is an unprecedented upsurge in enthusiasm for production, the way to apply and popularize electronic technology has been ushered in.

In the past two years, the cadres and the masses of electronic industry departments and electronic industry enterprises everywhere have carried out a thoroughgoing investigation and study, acquainted themselves with the needs of various sectors of the national economy, produced many new electronic products and actively helped popularize their application with relatively good results. For example, they have begun to make extensive use of electronic technology in agriculture production, pest extermination, meteorological survey, grain and tea-leaf drying, seed treatment, water prospecting and well drilling. Last year, Hopei Province, which used a semi-conductor electron meter produced by the Wuhan Hsien radio factory to conduct a survey on subterranean water conditions in the province, succeeded fundamentally in drilling water-producing wells every time to lend effective support to the fight against drought. The commune members delightedly called the meter their "subterranean deva-sight." They said, "With the electron meter, there is no more worrying in well drilling. It will tell you whether there is any water or not."

In the field of industrial production, after the metallurgical, fuel, industrial chemical, machinery textile and other industries began to make use of electronic technology, pronounced results have already been registered in the economy of electric power and manpower, and industrial automation and labor productivity have improved. In Shanghai municipality, 39 steel refining furnaces have adopted the technique of commutation with controllable silicon in steel refining to shorten the smelting time. In one year they are able to increase the output of alloy steel of superior quality by more than 30,000 tons and save about 1,000,000 watts of electricity for the state.

The Huat'ung copper mine in Liaoning Province, by adopting electronic technology, has turned out a semi-automatic production line. By using machinery in place of heavy physical labor for lifting, driving and unloading wagons, it has not only doubled its lifting power, but also reduced the number of operators in the vertical shaft from 166 to 33, thereby achieving the aim of increasing production with fewer workers. The sectors of communications and transportation, commerce, culture and education, medicine and health have also reaped good results through making extensive use of electronic technology.

Under the brilliant guidance of the Party's general line of building socialism, the broad masses of workers on the electronic industry front are continuing with their forward march in the application of electronic technology in breadth and depth. They have further improved quality, increased the variety of products, lowered costs and made new contributions toward speeding up China's socialist construction.

T'ANGSHAN DIESEL ENGINE PLANT

Exert Revolutionary Efforts to the Maximum, Make Greater Contributions Toward Aiding and Supporting Agriculture

- an investigation of the diesel engine plant in T'angshan municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1973)

Through conscientiously implementing the general guideline of developing the national economy with "agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," exerting revolutionary efforts to the maximum and working hard and skillfully, the workers cadres and technicians of the diesel engine plant in T'angshan municipality have made contributions toward aiding and supporting agriculture by increasing the output of diesel engines by a big margin year after year. In 1970, 3,700 units of diesel engines were produced. In 1971, the number quickly rose to 7,000 units. In 1972, under the condition that the number of personnel was basically the same, another record annual output at 14,500 units was created, and the average per-capita output dropped by 16.3 percent and the consumption of raw and semi-processed materials declined by 13.2 percent, but the quality of products gradually improved. In the first half of this year, the planned output was again overfulfilled.

Conscientiously Conduct Education in Line, Unremittingly Raise the Level of Consciousness in Supporting Agriculture

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the Party organization of the diesel engine plant in T'angshan municipality constantly led the masses to seriously study Chairman Mao's instruction, "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," so as to enable everybody to see clearly the excellent situation of agricultural production throughout the country and to unremittingly raise his consciousness in supporting agriculture.

Last year, the promotion of farmland irrigation and capital construction on a large scale in the countryside of North China called for a large number of diesel engines to form complete sets of equipment for pump-wells. Under this situation, the plant in question planned for the increase of its output target for 1972 by 100 percent compared with 1971. At the time, some comrades were in a mood to flinch from difficulties. They thought that since the plant started to produce diesel engines not long ago and there were many new workers, it would not be possible to increase the output by 100 percent. In light of this way of thinking, the Party organization of the plant organized the workers to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Meanwhile, the leading cadres led some workers to the countryside to look into things and interview the people. They saw with their own eyes that in some rural areas, because the pump-wells could not be fitted with complete sets of equipment for the time being, commune members of both sexes had to make a round trip of more than 10 kilometers to carry water for fighting the drought. Thus impressed, they deeply realized how the broad masses of commune members in the countryside

yearned for additional diesel engines to fit more pump-wells with complete sets of equipment so that more grain could be produced for aiding and supporting the socialist revolution and construction.

Through studying and investigating things and interviewing the people, the cadres received a course of education and raised their level of consciousness in aiding and supporting agriculture. Meanwhile, the revolutionary efforts of the broad masses were also further aroused. Many workers firmly pledged: "With agriculture making greater headway at the moment, we must work harder and learn from the teaching workers the spirit of not bowing to difficulties. We must fulfill our task by producing not a single unit less to aid and support the first line of agriculture."

The workers of the engine-block unit of the metal workshop reported victory in the first battle and spent only eight days to process 1,300 units of diesel engine blocks, equivalent to the output of five months in 1970. The Party organization laid hold of this exemplary case, gave judicious guidance according to circumstances, and cited it in good time. The cadres at all levels saw more clearly in this exemplary case that there was latent in the masses great enthusiasm for socialism, and they further strengthened their conviction in the fulfillment of the plan. They boldly aroused the masses, and quickly whipped up a new wave of enthusiasm for launching an increased production and economy movement throughout the plant. Due to the efforts of the workers, this plant finally overfulfilled ahead of schedule the state plan to increase the output by 100 percent in 1972 compared with 1971, thereby giving powerful aid and support to agricultural production.

Energetically Carry Out Technical Reforms, Raise the Productive Capacity for Aiding and Supporting Agriculture

The diesel engine plant in T'angshan municipality formerly had antiquated equipment. Backward in technology and weak in technical force, a great proportion of work was done manually. The Party organization realized through practice that in order to meet the pressing need of diesel engines for agricultural production, it wouldn't do to rely on physical exertion alone. Only by arousing the masses to work hard and skillfully and to practice technical innovation and technical reform on a large scale could the potentialities of the enterprise be tapped to the full extent for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the production of diesel engines and rendering greater contributions to the realization of agricultural mechanization.

In the process of implementing technical reforms, this plant first set out to convert manual operations into mechanical operations so as to raise work efficiency and to alleviate the intensity of labor for the workers. The casting shop converted more than 80 percent of its foundry parts into mechanical molding, and the daily output of 20 types of foundry parts among them increased by more than two times compared with manual operations. After the three procedures for assembling the cylinders, the help-bearings and the oil seal in the assembly shop were converted from manual operations to the use of the press, work efficiency was raised four times and the pass rate was increased from 80 percent to 99 percent.

Next, the rational adjustment of the technological process saved plenty of auxiliary time. The installations for producing camshafts were formerly distributed in three workshops. The working process was not continuous, and the sending of these articles to and fro led to the waste of much manpower and many hours of work. Subsequently, the relevant installations were centralized in one workshop according to unified planning, and because the articles were processed in the order of the procedure, efficiency was raised 100 percent.

Third, the transformation of the old equipment, the use of self-made equipment of high efficiency for specific purposes and the promotion of line production. Due to the conversion of the old molding machine into a molding box for multiple purposes (一箱多模), the engine-block casting squad built hoists and sand-loosening machines, and linked up the machines into a production line to increase the output sharply by 27 times. In the past two or more years, the whole plant transformed and built in all 104 units of old equipment and equipment for specific purposes, and initially formed seven production lines--engine block, crankshaft, connecting rod, camshaft fly wheel, cylinder cap and assembly. The average daily output of diesel engines increased by almost four times compared with 1970, and the number of rejects dropped by 20 percent. The masses jubilantly declared: "By working hard and skillfully and linking up specific machines into production lines, the production outlook has greatly changed."

In the process of reforming enterprise techniques, this plant fully aroused and relied upon the masses. It integrated vocational work with the masses, and promoted minor reforms and simple equipment. It aroused the masses to act with the production squad unit as the mainstay. Important innovation projects were mainly undertaken by the maintenance workshop with the assistance of production workshops under the unified leadership of the plant. The enthusiasm of the broad masses for technical innovations and reforms rose higher and higher. Everybody in the plant contributed ideas and thought of ways, with a mind bent on realizing agricultural mechanization. To solve the problem of processing cylinder caps, veteran worker Ch'en Sheng led two young workers to repair old machines and make use of waste products. With the method of "ants gnawing at the bone," they successfully built and processed a vertical boring machine to meet production needs. A 19-year-old worker made use of his spare time to trial-make successfully a clino-boring drill that raised work efficiency by ten times, saved manpower and guaranteed the quality of products.

In the course of effecting technical reforms, this plant also adhered to the principle of tackling the easy job first and the difficult one later, making combined use of indigenous and modern methods, and gradually perfecting and improving work. It not only aroused the masses to make do with what was available and start with indigenous methods thereby successfully creating large amounts of equipment for specific purposes and production lines, but also built a 160-ton friction press, a 75-kilowatt electric furnace, a liquid-pressure jewel grinding machine and other modern equipment, thereby solving some crucial problems in and giving a powerful impetus to the development of diesel engine production.

Wholeheartedly Serve Agriculture with Diverse Means

The workers of the diesel engine plant in T'angshan municipality have realized through practice that as their diesel engine plant is in the service of agriculture, they cannot think that the production of diesel engines means the fulfillment of their task in supporting agriculture, but should carry forward the spirit of wholeheartedly serving agriculture and involve themselves not only with production but also with maintenance and fitting. They have adopted the following steps:

First, repairs are effected not only inside the plant but also outside the plant so as to insure the normal operation of the engines. To meet agricultural needs, a service unit in support of agriculture has been set up in the plant and centers for supporting agriculture have also been set up in the two hsien of Funing and Lot'ing. Diesel engines from the countryside, irrespective of whether they are the products of this plant or other plants, are promptly repaired when received to insure that no delay is caused to farming. Especially when the fight against drought is underway, each unit received is repaired on the same day. In the past few years, it had repaired more than 1,500 units of diesel engines of different types and sizes. The broad masses of workers also constantly take pains to go to villages and communes to solicit views and bring their service to the doorstep. In this year alone, they have organized at different times more than 130 trips to rural areas and repaired more than 800 units of diesel engines and farm machines and implements for the rural communes and production teams in the area. The poor and lower-middle peasants have a high opinion of them.

Second, farm machine management and maintenance forces are actively trained for the communes and production teams. Since 1971, the workers of this plant have adopted the methods of inviting the poor and lower-middle peasants to the plant to run technical training classes and of going deep into the countryside to pass on their technical knowledge and experience to train more than 900 farm machine management and maintenance personnel for the countryside. After training, these personnel generally are able to master the techniques for repairing diesel engines.

Third, accessories are produced of their own accord to meet maintenance needs. This plant was originally not charged with the task of producing accessories. However, they are of the opinion that "like the small weight used with a steelyard which could measure weight up to 1,000 catties, the small accessories have a great role to play." They therefore energetically grasp of their own accord the production of accessories along with the diesel engines. Besides sending additional parts that are liable to wear and tear along with the engine, they also devise ways and means to overcome difficulties and make maximum efforts to produce a greater number of accessories for supply to the countryside. They also adopt the method of sending accessories by post to meet the needs of communes and production teams lying far away. Beginning last year up to May of this year, they had sent by post more than 870 units of

accessories so that the rural communes and production teams could effect repairs on the spot to save manpower and material resources.

- Joint investigation by the First Ministry of Machine Building and the T'angshan Municipal Bureau of Machine Building

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PARTY WORK IN PLA

Party Committees Must Pay Attention To Tackling Important Matters in a Practical Way

- the Party committee of a certain division of the Canton PLA Units persists in taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link in actively conducting education in ideology and political line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 28, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton, August 26, 1973) The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Canton Units, by paying attention to tackling important matters in a practical way and persisting in taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link in actively conducting education in ideology and political line, have effectively raised the cadres and fighters' awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line and given an impetus to the vigorous development of all kinds of work in this unit of the armed forces.

This division is a glorious collective that has undergone a long period of steeling in the revolutionary struggle. In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the Party committee members of the division through seriously studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, looked back over the course of growth of the unit in struggle. They came further to understand that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." To insure better the triumphant progress of the army unit along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee must lay a firm hold of important matters and constantly and uninterruptedly apply the Party's basic line in educating the army unit.

Therefore, in the past few years, no matter how busy the Party committee members were, they at all times took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, and put conducting education in ideology and political line for the army unit above all other work. Meanwhile, every time before education in line was conducted, the standing committee members of the division and regiment Party committees personally went down to the company level to make investigations, select spots for conducting experiments and acquire first-hand information. After that they started study classes for conducting education in line to train the cadres and a backbone force. With education in line conducted on a universal basis, the members of the division and regiment Party committees again led the office cadres to go deep in the midst of company units to give concrete guidance and tackle the point as a prod to a wide area.

In the first half of this year, the whole division conducted at different times four special courses of education in line in conjunction with realities to train over 1,300 backbone cadres. It also transferred over 300 office cadres to form nearly 100 work groups which went separately deep into the midst of company units to render concrete help. No matter whether they were military

cadres, political work cadres or rear-service work cadres, they all took the proper handling of education in line at the company level as their own important task.

Division Party committee secretary and political commissar Chang Tung-feng personally led a work group to three different types of company units to check the conditions of education in line and sum up the experience of advanced company units in conducting education in line. Such experience was popularized throughout the division.

Liu Tsung-pin, standing committee member of the division Party committee and deputy division commander in charge of military training, personally led a work group to the 7th company to work on a spot for conducting experiments in education in line and sum up and popularize this company's experience of taking education in line as a prod to military training. A boost was given to the progress of training work in the whole division.

In the course of conducting education in line, the division Party committee doggedly adhered to the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, and led the cadres and fighters in closely associating the reality of the struggle between the two lines within the Party with the serious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, the study of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line in an effort to raise the level of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle in line.

From the beginning of this year, the whole division held a reading class for 17 terms and trained over 900 study backbone elements. All company units of the division started evening schools for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and cultural evening schools. A study system and groups for guiding and assisting study were set up to develop widespread mutual help activities in study. Reading was closely associated with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. This enabled everyone to receive universal Marxist education in struggle, draw a clearer dividing line between the correct and wrong lines and raise consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the course of conducting military training, the Party branch of the 7th company of a certain regiment organized the cadres and fighters to read and study seriously and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' bourgeois military line. Everyone was enabled to gain a deeper understanding in Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. The cadres and fighters of the whole company consciously took Chairman Mao's army-building line as the guide and underwent ways rigorous training for the revolution. They set strict requirements and drilled themselves in of thinking, in style of work and in tactical techniques. In four target practice demonstrations with infantry arms in the first half of this year, three were rated excellent and one fine. In hand-grenade throwing, bayonet fighting and strategic training, splendid achievements were also scored.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Through constantly and uninterruptedly persisting in applying the

Party's basic line in educating the army unit, this division has brought about an excellent revolutionary situation of unity in fighting between the higher and lower levels in the whole division, between new and old cadres, between officers and men, and between fighters. Various fields of endeavor present a lively and dynamic scene with tasks done in a down-to-earth manner. The broad masses of commanders and fighters through painstakingly drilling troops for the revolution, have scored relatively satisfactory achievements in military training.

In two target practice exercises in the first half of this year, a certain infantry regiment received excellent ratings in a general assessment. The artillery regiment and the tank regiment also gave a good showing in technical training.

With the heroic spirit of "wresting a bumper harvest through working vigorously and assiduously," the commanders and fighters on a military farming mission repaired dams and excavated ditches to integrate the drainage and irrigation systems. A large area of farmland was transformed.

Last year, the whole division brought in a wide-area bumper harvest from over 8,000 mow of rice fields. This year, after overcoming the drought, waterlogging and insect pests, the early crops again gave a good harvest that was 10 percent higher than that of last year.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Sinkiang Holds Trade Union Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1973)

(NCNA Urumchi, August 26, 1973) The 3rd Trade Union Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region opened in Urumchi today.

This congress is the first grand gathering for the working class in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. 722 delegates attended the congress, the majority of whom are industrial workers, representing Uighur, Han, Kazakh, Mongolian, Hui, Khalkhas, Tajik, Sibo, Tibetan and a few other nationalities. Delegates of minority nationalities account for 46 percent of the total and 27.5 percent of the delegates are women. The delegates include model workers, advanced workers, engineers, technicians and trade union workers. Among the guests invited to attend the congress are representatives of retired workers, of veteran Red Army men, of the People's Liberation Army, state reclamation farms, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, workers' families, educated young people who have settled in the mountain and countryside and Red Guards.

Attending the opening ceremony were Saifudin (赛福鼎), First Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the PLA Sinkiang Military Area Command; Yang Yung (杨勇), Second Secretary of the CPC Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee, Vice Chairman of the Regional Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the PLA Sinkiang Military Area Command; Liu Hsing (刘星), Ho Lin-chao (何林兆), Wu Chü-lun (吴巨轮), Lo Jung (罗荣), Hu Hua-chü (胡华居), Chang Chieh-ch'eng (张竭诚), Chiang Lin-tung (姜林东), Liu Fa-hsiu (刘发秀), Lai Kuang-hsün (赖光勋), Lu Ching-hsüan (陆敬轩), Li Ch'ang-lin (李长林), Lin Fo-min (林泊民), Li Yün-ho (李恽和) and Amutuniyaz (阿木冬尼牙孜), leading Party, government and PLA cadres of the autonomous region and Urumchi city.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Comrade Saifudin talked about the present excellent situation inside and outside the country and in the Sinkiang area. He pointed out that under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the people of various nationalities in the Autonomous Region had scored great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Comrade Saifudin said that the broad working class in the whole autonomous region had played the role of the main force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and made important contributions. In order to develop further the excellent situation, he called on the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang to unite still more closely, implement the basic line of the Party firmly, continue to grasp well the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work as a task of primary importance, do a good job in carrying out a revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, continue to criticize the crimes and the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and continue to criticize Soviet modern revisionism in order to see through the aggressive nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Revolutionary mass criticism

should be combined with serious reading and study, and efforts should be made to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao diligently.

Comrade Saifudin said that unity is the guarantee for victory. We should strengthen further the unity within the working class, and strengthen the great unity of the people of various nationalities, with the working class as the leader and the alliance of workers and peasants as the basis. We should seriously implement the Party's general line for building socialism, raise high the banner of "Anshan Steel Constitution" and deepen the development of the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" in order to accelerate the pace of socialist construction and fulfill and overfulfill state production targets. He said that the trade union is a mass organization of the working class and the cornerstone of proletarian dictatorship. The ideological and organizational construction of the trade union should be further strengthened under the Party's centralized leadership. He asked Party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over trade union work so that the trade union would truly become the Party's tool in leading the working class in the fight against the bourgeoisie, the tie that closely link the Party with the broad masses of workers and fully play its role as an assistant to the Party.

Delegates to the 3rd Trade Union Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region will take criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as the key link, sum up and exchange their experience in trade union work, discuss and set future tasks, elect the 3rd Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Trade Union Council and further mobilize the broad masses of workers to score new victories in revolution and production.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Sinkiang Holds Women's Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1973)

(NCNA Urumchi, August 26, 1973) The 3rd Women's Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region opened in Urumchi today.

Six hundred delegates representing various nationalities are attending, more than double the number at the previous congress. More than ten nationalities are represented--Uighur, Han, Kazakh, Hui, Mongolian, Sibo, Tajik, Khalkhas, Uzbek, Tartar, Russian, Manchu, Tahur and Tibetan. Minority nationalities account for 63.4 percent. Among them are old heroes, model personages, veteran Red Army women and activists who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Some of them are outstanding persons fighting on the various fronts north and south of Tienshan in broad rural and stockbreeding areas, and in the fields of culture, education, health, finance, science and technology. There are also women fighters in the Chinese People's Liberation Army engaged in defense and construction work in the frontier region, women land reclaimers, young educated women who have gone to the mountain and rural areas, returned overseas Chinese and patriotic personages. 66.4 percent of the working women delegates come from the industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry fronts. The congress fully expresses the great revolutionary unity of the women of various nationalities.

Attending the opening ceremony were Saifudin, First Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the PLA Sinkiang Military Area Command; Yang Yung, Second Secretary of the CPC Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee, Vice Chairman of the Regional Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the PLA Sinkiang Military Area Command; Liu Hsing, Ho Lin-chao, Wu Chü-lun, Lo Jung, Hu Hua-chü, Chang Chieh-ch'eng, Chiang Lin-tung, Liu Fa-hsiu, Lai Kuang-hsün, Lu Ching-hsüan, Li Ch'ang-lin, Lin Po-min, Li Yün-ho and Amutuniyaz, leading Party, government and PLA personnel of the autonomous region and Urumchi city.

In addressing the congress, Comrade Yang Yung lauded the enthusiastic role the women of various nationalities in the autonomous region played in the three great revolutionary movements. He said the multi-national women have energetically thrown themselves into the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. They have thus tempered themselves and further raised their awareness of class struggle, the struggle in line, and continual revolution. Their spiritual outlook has undergone profound transformation, and they have played their role as "half of the work force" in the struggle to defend and build up the frontier region.

Comrade Yang Yung called on the women of various nationalities in the autonomous region to further promote the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's

thought, deeply criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and the crimes of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. He urged them to seriously sum up the experience of the struggle on political line, firmly adhere to the Party's basic line, and be bold to fight firmly against erroneous lines and tendencies. He called on them to heighten their vigilance, and strengthen preparedness against war, implement earnestly the general line for socialist construction, build the nation and run households through diligence and frugality, and take an active part in the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," and put their best efforts into building up the socialist motherland.

Comrade Yang Yung said that in order to further develop the enthusiastic role played by women of various nationalities in the three great revolutionary movements, opposition should be directed against the thoughts of the exploiting class in preferring and esteeming men but neglecting and despising women. Great efforts should be made in promoting and selecting women cadres and developing the force of women Party members. Problems of immediate interest to women should be attended to and solved. Education in changing existing habits and customs should be conducted. Women should be educated in proletarian viewpoints on the questions of love, marriage, family and education of children. Special warm concern should be shown for the healthy development of the young educated women who have gone to the mountain and rural areas. Women's organizations at all levels should regard as their important task the unity and education of the broad masses of educated young women who have settled in the countryside.

Criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work is the key used by the congress to seriously sum up the experience in the struggle between the two lines in the women's movement of the autonomous region and discuss future tasks regarding work among women. The congress will elect the 3rd committee of the regional women's federation.

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FIRST SESSION OF 10TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Peking Press Features First Plenary Session of 10th CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

today's "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital devote their entire frontpage to the press communique of the first plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and a large photograph of chairman mao tsetung.

printed alongside the picture are the following slogans: "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation long live the tenth national congress of the party, a congress of unity and victory exclamation long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the quotation from chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" is printed in the box on the upper right corner of the frontpage in all peking papers.

the newspaper headings, the above quotation from chairman mao and slogans and the headlines of the press communique are all printed in red.

under the banner headline "long live the tenth national congress of the party, a congress of unity and victory exclamation" printed on the second page of the "people's daily" is a report on warmly hailing the successful conclusion of the party congress by hundreds of millions of people of various nationalities throughout the country.

other peking papers also carry this report. the "kwangming daily" on its second page prints four photos showing armymen and civilians in various parts of the country celebrating the successful conclusion of the party congress and hailing the publication of the press communique of the congress.

all peking papers reserve their third page for snapshots of the tenth party congress.

WORKER CADRES

Peking Workers in Leading Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

more than 20,000 veteran and young workers, including many women, in the chinese capital have been promoted to leading posts during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they maintain the sterling qualities of the working class and closely rely on the masses. they read and study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and have matured politically in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

studying and spreading marxism-leninism

during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers of the moulding workshop of the peking no. 2 general machinery plant studied marxism-leninism with even greater enthusiasm. but some veteran workers found it difficult because they lacked schooling. the workshop party branch secretary and member of the plant party committee chin shih-fang, who was a veteran carpenter, proposed forming lecturers' groups composed of party and communist youth league workers. chin shih-fang himself volunteered to lecture on the first section of the "manifesto of the communist party" -- "bourgeois and proletarians" -- although he had a little schooling. he prepared his lecture early in the morning before work and continued late into the night after work. he wrote up 30,000 characters in lecture material. the workers welcomed it for its popular style.

chin shih-fang was promoted to this leading post in 1969 following the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. he experienced the bitterness of life in the old society and has studied marxist-leninist works with more enthusiasm since becoming a cadre. over the past few years, he has studied the "selected works of mao tsetung", "manifesto of the communist party", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and "the state and revolution" as well as chinese and world history and the history of philosophy. he often gives talks on the basic principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in relation to concrete struggles. this helps the workers understand chairman mao's revolutionary line better.

under the leadership of the workshop party branch, the workers are going ahead in both revolution and production. thanks to their efforts, the workshop became an advanced unit in the plant.

going to grassroots to be with fellow workers

communist party member and national advanced worker han cha-hsien in the peking cotton blanket factory has maintained high output and fine quality for 18 years. she is now a standing committee member of the peking municipal trade union council and deputy director of the trade union of the peking municipal textile industry bureau.

han cha-hsien went begging in the old society. she began to work as a child of nine. she was sacked by the capitalists on three occasions, and developed some chronic ailments. being a trade union cadre, she works hard and learns whatever she does not know. with other cadres in the past half a year, she investigated trade union ideological and political work in three factories, helped sum up the advanced methods in production in four factories and reported to nearly 10,000 workers in nine factories on her experience under the party's leadership in maintaining fine quality and high output and training young workers. she often finds time to take part in production.

doing physical labour

one day, party branch committee member chao shu-chen of the no. 3 factory of the peking carpet company went back to the workshop after supper when her shift was over. she had a meeting the following morning and wanted to complete the next morning's quota.

thirtyfour-year-old chao shu-chen entered the factory in 1958. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she was elected a member of the party branch and secretary of the league branch of the factory, and later a member of the party committee of the no. 2 peking municipal light industry bureau. but she did not leave production, and fulfills her production plan every month.

chao shu-chen also pays attention to workers' political advancement and their well-being. she visited more than half of the factory's workers at homes to collect their opinions and ideas.

chao shu-chen was promoted early this year deputy director of the political department and vice-chairman of the trade union of the no. 2 light industry bureau. for half a year, she led staff members to basic units to help sum up and popularize advanced experience, in addition to doing work. they have spread the experience of trade union work in a shoe factory, a toy factory and a hardware factory, and promoted trade union work throughout the light industry bureau. workers praised her as a friend who never forgets to do physical labour and work among them.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Rapid Expansion of China's Petroleum Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

china's crude oil output in 1972 was four times the amount in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. on the average, it rose 22 per cent a year during this period. output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil and other petroleum products rose by a big margin. today, china has a surplus of petroleum.

china's crude oil and natural gas output for the first six months this year was much more than the same 1972 period. a record was set in drilling oil wells and more wells went into operation than any corresponding period in previous years.

all this is a result of the workers' socialist enthusiasm aroused by the deepening movements guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and to learn from taching, national pacesetter in industry.

workers and cadres in the petroleum industry carried out the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production and during the cultural revolution fulfilled the third five-year plan in 1968, two years ahead of schedule. holding high the banner "unite to win still greater victories", they worked harder than ever after the ninth national congress of the communist party of china in 1969, and the petroleum industry advanced rapidly. there was an average annual increase of 28 per cent in crude-oil output during the 1969-1972 period.

many new oil and gas fields were found and opened in most of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions during the cultural revolution. china also made some achievements in surveying off-shore petroleum. all this provides china with favourable conditions for expanding the petroleum industry.

efforts have also been made to tap the potential of present oilfields. taching oilfield organized workers, technicians and cadres to accumulate data on the oil wells, oil strata and oil sand. they then adopted measures to ensure that the oil strata already tapped for 12 years give high steady yields. oil output increased considerably in the first half of this year, and 19 records were made, including daily output and the number of new wells put into operation. about one hundred new oil wells and water-injection wells started working during the second quarter of this year.

the workers of the yumen oilfield, which was opened more than 30 years ago, have located many new oil strata and zones in the past few years. they used various measures to maintain stable water content and pressure in the oil strata, and overfulfilled the state quotas for years running.

leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the shengli oilfield joined the masses in work and investigation. this promoted the construction and production. oil wells were rapidly drilled, and crude-oil output has been rising steadily. the oilfield topped the state plan every month in the first half of this year.

the oil-refining capacity added during the period 1960-1969 was eight times that for the previous decade.

good results have also been achieved during the cultural revolution by technical improvement of existing refineries. the lanchow oil refinery more than doubled its processing capacity during the cultural revolution. the variety of its products has increased from 16 in its early days to the present 160. six refineries doubled their output in 1970 after technical transformation. in 1971, 66 per cent of all the new oil-refining capacity added was tapped this way.

with its own oil, china not only turns out huge amounts of fuel and lubricants for the people and for industry and agriculture, but produces special petroleum products needed for developing science and technology and the national defence industry.

in line with chairman mao's instruction of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", china's oil workers, scientists and engineers are continuing to develop petroleum science and technology. china is now prospecting scientifically for oil in accordance with its geological conditions. through years of experience, it has evolved a new set of prospecting methods and techniques which result in much faster drilling. the monthly footage of a drilling machine last year was 21 per cent more than in 1965. the no. 3252 team set a record of boring 140,332 metres last year and attained a higher speed in the first half of this year, slashing the time for drilling 80,000 metres by 23 days.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, scientific experimental groups of workers, cadres and technicians have been formed in various oilfields. scientific research is now closely linked with the mass efforts to introduce technical innovations, and with designing, manufacturing and production. this brings into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers, cadres and scientists. a number of key items have been accomplished in this period, among them, a new drilling technique, an underground water-flow meter and a new technique of

extracting and flooding one oil stratum after another to keep the oil structures under stable pressure. the workers of various oil refineries have recovered many kinds of chemicals and building materials from waste gas, liquid and residue.

workers of the petro-chemical industry have mastered the new technical process of using molecular sieve for de-waxing and are able to produce such sieves. they have also succeeded in using refinery tail gas and aromatic hydrocarbon to produce synthetic rubber, fibre and plastics, giving an impetus to the growth of china's petro-chemical industry.

MACHINE BUILDING

China's Cultural Revolution Spurs Machine-Building Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

gross output of china's machine-building industry more than doubled between 1965 and 1972 during the great proletarian cultural revolution. output of tractors, internal combustion engines, walking tractors, equipment for mining, metallurgical, petroleum and power industries, machine tools, motor vehicles and bearings increased from 2.7-fold to 25-fold. the quality of complete sets of major products was improved. the capacity of the machine-building industry has doubled.

machine-building cadres and workers in various parts of the country have conscientiously carried out the general principle for the development of the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they made further efforts to study chairman mao's instructions on socialist construction. in a deep-going way they criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this has greatly raised their consciousness of serving agriculture and basic industries and speeded up the expansion of machine-building industry.

peking, china's capital, which had a poor engineering industry base before, caught up during the cultural revolution. in the seven years 1965-1972, the city's gross output of machines increased 4.2-fold. output of motor vehicles rose 25.7-fold, internal combustion engines 15-fold, and power-generating equipment 31-fold. peking is now able to make walking tractors, petroleum equipment, lorries and high-power diesel engines.

many enterprises in shanghai and tientsin municipalities and liaoning province, china's major industrial bases, have kept making technical innovations through mass movements during the cultural revolution. this helped tap the production potential. output by the shenyang heavy machinery plant doubled the designed capacity as a result of technical innovations made between 1970 and 1972. more than 200 new products were trial-manufactured. working in co-operation, the heavy machinery plant, the mining machinery plant and other factories in shenyang can now turn out equipment for whole ore-dressing plants with an annual output of ten million tons. in the past few years the shanghai tool plant has made more than 200 pieces of equipment for special use. output in 1972 was four times that of 1965. increases in gross output of the engineering industry in shanghai, tientsin and liaoning ranged from 100 per cent to 150 per cent.

the industry has also developed rapidly in the country's inland and border regions. total output value in honan, szechwan, anhwei, hupeh, hopei, shansi, yunnan and kwangsi in 1972 was from double to 4.7 times that in 1965.

china's engineering industry can now produce a wide range of complete sets of equipment for industry, agriculture and the defence industry.

the expansion of machine-building industry has promoted agriculture and basic industries. in 1972, north china's hopeh province had agricultural diesel engines with a combined capacity of 4.3 million h.p., averaging 81 h.p. per production brigade. although the province was hit by the worst dry spells in years, it had good harvests thanks to power-driven irrigation and drainage machinery. central china's hunan province has over the past few years produced 640,000 threshers. now 80 per cent of the rice threshing is mechanized or semi-mechanized. chungshan county in kwangtung province, south china, has turned out more than 230 kinds of agricultural machines, six times the figure on the eve of the cultural revolution. these include electric motors, power generators, power grids, irrigation and drainage machinery, threshers, and machines for grain and fodder processing and plant protection. irrigation and drainage and farm produce processing are for the most part mechanized or semi-mechanized. tractors plough half the county's farmland.

every county in china today has plants that produce and repair farm machinery, and rural people's communes and production brigades have farm implement repair stations, except for a few counties in minority nationality areas. these and a large number of state-run factories form an enormous network of farm machinery repair and building works throughout china. since the start of the cultural revolution, a mass movement has been in full swing to carry out scientific experiments and make technical

innovations on farm machinery. china's farm machinery industry now makes more than 1,500 types of products.

the production of equipment for basic industries has been stepped up thanks to strengthened leadership by the industrial departments under the central government and the party committees at various levels. in addition, machine-building plants cooperate on a growing scale. before 1966, east china's kiangsu province could not produce major equipment for the mining and metallurgical industries. during the cultural revolution, the province has organized large-scale cooperation among the machine-building, metallurgical, fuel and chemical and light industries and transportation and other trades. more than 240 factories worked together and turned out such major equipment as sintering machines, coke-oven batteries, blast furnaces, oxygen top-blown converters, rolling mills, and equipment for the power industry. this gave an impetus to the province's iron and steel industry. kiangsu province fulfilled three years ahead of schedule the target for steel and iron set forth in the fourth five-year plan.

about 1,000 enterprises in northeast china's liaoning province have worked in coordination to produce the mining and metallurgical equipment required by the penchi and anshan iron and steel companies for purposes of technical transformation.

except the tibet autonomous region, all china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can produce a fairly wide range of machines, and many provinces can equip their own small and medium-sized mining, iron and steel. power and other plants.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Increased Farm Mechanization in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 30, 1973)

one of china's leading agricultural regions, hupeh province in the yangtze river valley, has doubled its machine-ploughed acreage and trebled its machine-irrigated acreage since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the local farm machinery industry has achieved considerable success in coping with the diverse needs of this central china province with its very varied topography, including rolling plains, mountainous areas and valleys.

a county-run farm machinery plant has built a special type of engine-driven ploughing boat to suit the knee-deep muddy fields in the fertile plains along the yangtze and han rivers. it was made after more than 100 experiments. it has been welcomed by the peasants for its convenience of use on land not easily served by tractors.

big pumps of 1.6-metre and 2.8-metre calibre have been made to drain low-lying areas, while a new type of compact, light-weight, big-capacity, low oil-consumption diesel engine has been made for the mountainous and hilly regions.

double the number of tractors, walking tractors, tractor-drawn ploughshares, disc-harrows and trailers, and threshers have been produced in the first half of this year compared with the first half of 1972, while the output of pumps and diesel engines for agricultural use and engine-driven ploughing boats went up by 50 per cent. the output of some of these items was several times that before the cultural revolution.

the province now has three tractor plants, over 40 factories making diesel engines, farm machinery parts, and machines for processing farm tools, 107 county-run agricultural machinery plants and more than 1,200 district and commune-run farm machinery repair shops.

the provincial diesel engine plant with more than 2,000 workers and 420 items of equipment was formerly a workshop with only 30 workers and an outmoded lathe. assisted by the state, the workers in the early post-liberation days turned it into a factory making cotton gins, wheeled ploughs and other improved farm implements. later, they made many technical innovations and, on their own, built equipment for the trial-production of several types of diesel engines.

the wuhan tractor plant undertook to make walking tractors a few years ago despite lack of experience and equipment

in this field. relying on their own efforts, the workers, cadres and technicians made 282 items of key equipment for the purpose. the output of walking tractors in the first half of this year equalled its designed annual capacity.

DESERT CONTROL

Northwest China Wrests Land from Desert

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 30, 1973)

thanks to the strength of their collective economy, the people's communes, state farms and afforestation stations in the northern part of shensi province, northwest china, have scored remarkable achievements in combatting sandstorms and wresting land from the yulin desert.

the yulin desert, with a total area of 15,000 square kilometres, is situated on the southern fringe of the maowusu desert that spans the middle part of the great wall. it is sandwiched between shensi province and the inner mongolian and ningsia hui autonomous regions. the area has scanty rainfall. thousands upon thousands of peasants fled the area in the old society, especially during spring and winter when the yellow sand blown in by strong wind overlaid the farmland, grasslands, villages and towns. the town of yulin moved south three times during the 200 years before liberation. on top of the natural disasters came oppression by the landlords.

the local people began their fight against the desert after liberation when agricultural cooperatives were formed. but it was only after the founding of the people's communes, which are larger in scale and have greater collective strength, that the peasants were able to fight the desert effectively.

the people's communes used the slack farming season to begin building big shelter belts to protect the people and the crops from the sandstorms and to immobilize the sand dunes. the members of the communes planted trees around their settlements. in addition, they brought in saplings and, living in tents, they travelled far beyond their settlements in their afforestation work. the yulin area now has an afforested area of 279,000 hectares compared with only 16,000 hectares in 1957, the year before the founding of the communes.

a 500-kilometre shelter belt has been built on the southern fringe of the maowusu desert to protect the south from sandstorms. a big forest belt t. the north across thedesert is half-completed, and another belt is under way on the western fringe. these major forest belts plus 162,000 hectares of woods planted in the desert, together with the cultivation of grass, have fully or partially checked more than 330,000 hectares of sand dunes.

the people's communes have also carried out extensive water conservancy projects to help in the transformation of the desert. altogether 652 canals totalling 1,160 kilometres in length lead water into the desert on the southern fringe, and these canals are ensured a sufficient water storage by reason of 27 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs built along the rivers in the area.

when the people's communes were set up in 1958, several communes concerted their efforts in building a reservoir with a water storage capacity of 10 million cubic metres and a canal stretching 50 kilometres into the desert.

many were the difficulties encountered by the communes in carrying out these works of construction. often the canals the people dug during the daytime were buried overnight by shifting sand. however, the commune members surmounted one difficulty after another, worked untiringly, summed up their experience and made good use of the knowledge they gained from practice. for example, by making use of the flowing water to carry off the sand, they dug a canal across 150 big sand dunes to lead water into the desert and they built a reservoir in the desert.

they levelled the sand dunes with water led in from the canals, and in this way have opened up over 13,000 hectares of land since 1958. one-tenth of this land is now used to grow rice.

thanks to all this water conservancy work, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery are developing in this area. the planting of trees and cultivation of grass have led to the emergence of new oases which provide pastures and abundant fodder sources for stock-breeding. the number of sheep in the area has now reached the million mark, doubling the number when the communes were first set up. there has been a marked increase, too, in the number of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys. the communes and state farms also make use of the newly built reservoirs and natural lakes for fishery. the annual catch has now reached an average of 200 tons.

INNER MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolian Banner Builds More Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 30, 1973)

the taerhan mao mingan joint banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china has expanded its grasslands in recent years and the head of livestock by the end of june this year was a 21 per cent more than in the same 1972 period. this follows four years of good results although the area was hit by a dry spell starting last winter.

the joint banner has 15,700 square kilometres of grassland in a dry cold climate. annual rainfall averages 200 mm. and the banner is often hit by sandstorms and drought.

through the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the cadres and herdsmen raised their political consciousness and socialist enthusiasm for developing the pastoral areas. up to now, the joint banner has sunk 1,700 wells, built more than a dozen pumping stations and projects for tapping underground water sources, and dug 28 canals and ditches. this expanded the irrigated area to 1,470 hectares. it also set up 74 centres with more than 10,000 hectares to grow fodder crops and marked off another 8,000 hectares for rejuvenation of grass.

the wulantuge people's commune is small and animal husbandry grew slowly. the commune has made vigorous efforts since last winter to improve the grassland and add water conservancy works. it has enclosed 2,770 hectares of land with stone walls and wire fences to grow fodder crops, dug two wells, thrown up two dams and opened two canals. it overcame this year's drought and sandstorms and achieved a 92 per cent survival rate for young animals. the party committee of the banner held a meeting in the commune to spread its experience.

leading members of the joint banner party committee last year took a group of cadres and technicians to make a detailed survey of the six rivers and 8,000 hectares of waste grassland and other pastureland in the banner. on this basis they worked out a plan for building the grassland and mobilized the masses and cadres to carry it out step by step.

Inner Mongolian League Develops Power-Driven Irrigation

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 31, 1973)

the ulan chap league, one of the leading agricultural and animal husbandry centres, in the inner mongolian autonomous region, has brought power-driven irrigation to 26,000 hectares of land in 12 of the 17 banners, counties and municipalities in the league.

the league last year put up more than 5,200 kilometres of power transmission lines for the purpose. led by the party and the government, many communes and brigades raised funds and made equipment on their own in the mass drive to develop the rural power industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a commune in chahar right wing front banner used collective funds to put up more than 30 kilometres of power transmission lines and install 9 transformers in one year. this brought electricity to all its five production brigades.

short-term classes were run to help communes and brigades train more than 500 electricians from among peasants and herdsmen. these electricians can now install, operate and repair power equipment.

the expansion of power-driven irrigation has enabled agriculture and livestock breeding to develop rapidly in this formerly sparsely populated area. many fodder and forage growing bases have been established on the pastures.

with state aid, the panmaotzu production brigade in chingshuiho county has put up a high-tention transmission line and a two-phase pumping station to lift water 87 metres from the yellow river to its mountainous land. though the brigade suffered from a serious drought last year, it still achieved a good harvest. the brigade used to be hit by drought nine years out of ten and the people there had to use donkeys to carry water from several kilometres away.

the lamawan production brigade has put up a transmission line and built three pumping stations in the past two years to bring water from the yellow river to 266 hectares of land 170 metres up the mountain. its per-hectare grain yield in 1972 nearly trebled that before irrigation was available.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Concludes Visit in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1973)

the albanian youth football team flew back to peking today at the end of its friendly visit to shanghai.

a welcome ceremony was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission for the albanian youth football team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly contest between the albanian youth football team and the shanghai youth football team.

vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping and leading members of organizations concerned attended the ceremony and watched the contest. they also met with manol bozaxhiu, leader, and neki lengu, deputy leader, of the albanian youth football team. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries had a cordial conversation.

the stadium was full of warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and sportsmen. the contest was keenly fought, with both sides trying hard for the control of the ball. there were many breath-taking scenes before the goals. the daring spirit and tenacity and fine skills displayed by the players won warm praise from the 30,000 spectators. the guest team won the contest 4:1.

after the albanian youth football team arrived in shanghai on 26 from peking, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in its honour.

the albanian comrades-in-arms paid visits and went sightseeing in shanghai.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk's Declaration to Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia issued to the press on august 28 a declaration which reads in full as follows:

a cable released by reuter on august 28 signed by brian williams from phnompenh said: "a government official left open the possibility that a cambodian delegation might be meeting outside cambodia with insurgent representatives in an attempt to find a peace formula. there has been speculation here that a meeting might be under way in moscow".

to this, i, on behalf of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces once again solemnly point out:

first, never will a member or members of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia or the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have the least contact (even the most secret one) with an emissary or emissaries of the so-called "the khmer republic" or of the so-called "third force" in any case, under any circumstances and in any place. neither any contact nor any compromise (still less any reconciliation) can be made with the traitors lon not-sirik matak-in tam-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng-lon non-sosthene fernandez and long boret clique. these persons will certainly be hanged as big traitors and big war criminals when phnompenh is liberated.

second, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. do not recognize the right of the soviet union, france or any other foreign country to meddle in the cambodian people's affairs and the cambodian problem. if the soviet union, france or any other foreign country endows itself with the power to help the traitorous phnompenh clique to make any contact with a member or members of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. can not but regard the foreign country concerned to be hostile to cambodia's sacred cause of national liberation.

third, the stand of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., the c.p.n.l.a.f. and norodom sihanouk remain totally rigid and unchanged till the complete (100 per cent) liberation of cambodia. we will continue our armed struggle against the united states and its valets in the spirit of

no retreat or compromise till phnompenh and the rest of cambodian soil still not liberated are completely, thoroughly and once and for all rid of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces of the united states of america and the traitorous phnompenh clique is completely annihilated.

norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia and
chairman of the national united front
of cambodia

august 28, 1973

p.s. - the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., the c.p.n.l.a.f. and norodom sihanouk will always refuse to meet henry kissinger, special envoy or other envoys of president richard nixon, the biggest, most dangerous and worst enemy of the khmer people and independent and non-aligned cambodia.

n. sihanouk

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Gives Cocktail Party in Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

yang kuang-hui, head of the chinese exhibition delegation to the cyprus international fair, held a cocktail party on august 28 to entertain personages from the local press circles, according to a report from nicosia.

among those present at the party were directors, editors and journalists of various newspapers.

in a written speech distributed at the party, yang kuang-hui said, "china has participated in the cyprus international fair with a view to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and to promoting the friendly cooperation and economic and trade relations between our two countries."

prior to the party, cypriot minister of commerce and industry michael colocassides received and had a friendly conversation with yang kuang-hui. chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Gives Accrediting Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

li chao, china's first ambassador to jamaica, gave an accrediting reception in kingston on august 28, according to a report from the jamaican capital.

among the 300 or more guests present at the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office, keble munn, minister of agriculture, noel silvera, minister of home affairs and justice, and douglas manley, minister of youth and community development.

also present on the occasion were ripton mcpherson, speaker of the house of representatives, brigadier dunstan robinson, chief of staff of the defence force, algon samuels, mayor of kingston, and other government officials and well known people.

diplomatic envoys from various countries as well as chinese nationals residing in jamaica also attended the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Youth Friendship Delegation of Japan Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

the youth friendship delegation of japan with masanori higashi as its leader and yoshikazu kasuga as its secretary-general left here yesterday evening for nanking and shanghai before going home.

earlier, the delegation had visited kwangchow, the tachai production brigade -- national pace-setter in agriculture, sian, yenan and peking, and was given a warm welcome by local youth and other people.

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met the delegation yesterday morning. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 31, 1973)

the chinese government delegation for negotiating a china-japan trade agreement left here for home by plane today upon the conclusion of the negotiations. the delegation was led by hsi yeh-sheng.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by officials of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs and ministry of international trade and industry and leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office, the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the japan-china economic association.

officials of the chinese embassy in japan and representatives of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present at the airport.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 31, 1973)

a 25-member chinese badminton delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the japan badminton association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. it was warmly received by japanese friends.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were hirotoshi honda, chairman of the japan badminton association, norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and well-known japanese badminton players.

also present on the occasion were li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and po jin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

Speaker of Japanese House of Councillors Receives Chinese Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 31, 1973)

kenzo kono, speaker of the japanese house of councillors, received all members of the chinese badminton delegation here today.

present on the occasion were komiyo, director general of the japan badminton association, norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and others.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

guests and hosts had a friendly conversation.

sun lan, leader of the chinese badminton delegation, presented gifts to speaker kenzo. at the end of the meeting, kenzo posed for a photo together with all members of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Group Calisthenics Visiting Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

a chinese group calisthenics visiting delegation with wang fu-yung as its leader and yang jui-hsueh as its deputy leader left peking by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at invitation.

the group was seen off at the railway station by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission.

Li Yun Gyom, Korean Deputy Permanent Observer to UN, Arrives in Peking on Way to Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

li yun gyom, ambassador, deputy permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations, and ten members of his party, arrived here by air yesterday on way to his post and left for new york by air today.

they were given a welcome and send-off at the airport by an chih-yuan, director of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present on the occasions were also hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

li yun gyom and his party were honoured at a dinner given by director an chih-yuan yesterday evening.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Medical Delegation from Morocco Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

the 4-member medical delegation from morocco led by professor abdelatif benchekroul wound up its visit in peking and left here on august 29 for southern parts of china before returning home.

while in peking, the moroccan friends visited hospitals, watched operations under acupuncture anaesthesia and had discussions with chinese medical workers. they also visited a rural people's commune and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, arrived here by air this afternoon on an official visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs, and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

also present were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

Chi Peng-fei Fetes Pakistan Minister of State Aziz Ahmed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, and his accompanying official.

attending the banquet were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

minister chi peng-fei and minister of state aziz ahmed made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan.

in his speech, chi peng-fei praised the government and people of pakistan, who, under the leadership of prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto, had achieved great successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, combatting foreign interference and building their country.

chi peng-fei pointed out: "of late, there have been new developments in the situation in the south asian subcontinent. pakistan and india have through

consultations reached an agreement on the repatriation of pakistan war prisoners and other questions. the government of pakistan upheld principles and adopted a series of constructive measures in the talks, enabling the talks to yield positive results. thus favourable conditions have been created for a detente in the south asian region and the normalization of relations among the parties concerned."

he continued: "but there are people who do not wish to see a detente in the south asian region. in order to attain their expansionist ambitions, they are continually resorting to interference and subversion in countries of this region, sowing discord among them and trying to create new incidents to fish in troubled waters. however, their expansionist features are becoming more and more apparent and stimulating the people of south asian countries to keep sharp vigilance. their schemes are doomed to failure."

at the end of his speech, he said that the chinese government and people will, as in the past, firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to combat foreign interference and defend state sovereignty.

aziz ahmed said that it was a great pleasure to him to come to the great nation. "i am particularly happy that my visit followed immediately a very successful tenth congress that you've had. we congratulate you very warmly on the successful conclusion of this congress," he added.

aziz ahmed expressed thanks to the chinese government and people for their consistent support to the pakistan government and people in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and against foreign aggression. he spoke warmly of the friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china. "there are certain forces in this world who do not like this friendship, the closeness of this friendship between china and pakistan. but if they think that they can in any way affect this friendship, they are very very sadly mistaken. they should know that," he said. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of the two countries would grow stronger every day.

present at the banquet were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung and wang yueh-hsi, and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

Chi Peng-fei and Aziz Ahmed Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, held talks here today.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the pakistan side were mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china, m.a. jafri, director-general in the foreign ministry, and nassem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chieh-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and chang han-chih.

Pakistan Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Pakistan Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan.

minister of state aziz ahmed and his accompanying official were present at the banquet.

attending were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung and wang yueh-hsi and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, the guests and hosts toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and pakistan and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND RWANDA

New Rwanda Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

justin temahagali, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Director and Chief Editor of Sudanese Paper, "Al Sahafa" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

mohamed elhasan ahmed elhasan, director and editor-in-chief of the sudanese paper "al sahafa" (the press), arrived here by air today for a visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by chang cheng-teh, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and ahmed m. omarabi, first secretary of the sudanese embassy here.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

the tanzanian government trade delegation wound up its visit in peking and left here by air today on a visit to shanghai.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang ming-chun, a departmental director of the chinese foreign trade ministry. diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy here were present.

while in peking, the tanzanian delegation had a wide-ranging exchange of views with the foreign trade ministry and various chinese national export and import corporations

on the development of the trade relations between the two countries and signed trade contracts. it also toured places of historical interest. some members of the delegation paid a short visit to tientsin.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks 28th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of d.r.v.n., tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including li chiang, li ke, shih shao-hua and chou jung-kuo.

Comrade Le Duan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, left peking for home by special plane this afternoon.

he was seen off at the airport by chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee

and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present were penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia..

present also were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.; and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador to PDRY

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 30, 1973)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, yesterday received tsui chien, chinese ambassador to p.d.r.y. at the presidency and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and USA Warmly Received in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a. has been affectionately received as brothers and sisters by the people in the capital of the motherland.

chang ping, a player from taiwan province residing in the united states, is particularly happy. when the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china visited the u.s. last november, this young man, who ardently loves his motherland, drove more than 1,500 miles from arizona to chicago, to meet his countrymen. back in the embrace of the motherland today, he lives among his countrymen wherever he goes.

on august 22 when they visited tsinghua university, the compatriots from taiwan province were given a hearty welcome by the worker-peasant-soldier students there. with boundless joy they sang together and chatted intimately. woman player from taiwan found that yuan jen-ching, a girl student of the electric power department, like she herself, has six sisters. asked whether she saw her parents often, the player replied with tears in her eyes: "my parents live in taiwan. i went to america to look for a job nine years ago and have not been able to see them since then. how i have longed for the liberation of taiwan at an early date so that i can see my parents again exclamation" yuan jen-ching consoled her and said: "we, too, have longed for the early liberation of taiwan. we have students here from all over the country except taiwan province. we hope we will soon have students from that province."

since their arrival in peking, the players from taiwan province have had get-togethers, discussions and joint training sessions with table tennis coaches and players of the motherland almost every day.

when practising with ping-pong players from chekiang province one afternoon, two of the players from taiwan province wang wen chu and lin tu said: "feeling tired practising with us everyday, aren't you?" "not at all," the chekiang players answered. "the more we practise with you, the happier we are." during rest time, they had a get-together and sang "the east is red" and the taiwan folk song the "taiwan island".

on august 26, players from taiwan province played friendly matches with the teams of india, jamaica, the democratic republic of viet nam and laos (patriotic front). the match between their 50-year-old playing coach tsai tung kuo and fifteen-year-old m. tenn of jamaica engrossed the attention

of the spectators. it was a thrilling game, in which the boy finally emerged the winner. immediately after the contest, tsai tung kuo went over and took the boy's hands in his. all smile, he said: "you have played very well exclamation"

after their competition with the team of laos (patriotic front), women players from taiwan province met the lao players again in the restroom. they chatted happily and sang one song after another to hail the friendship between the people of china and laos.

the players from taiwan province worked enthusiastically toorganize a table tennis team after receiving chuang tse-tung's invitation to the tournament. compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. asked their family members who were leaving for the motherland to bring their regards back to the people of the motherland, and to work for the unity of the people of the asian, african and latin american countries and for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

China Captures Men's Team Title at AAA Friendship Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

china won the men's team title this morning at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

it won from the men's team of the democratic republic of viet nam 5:0 in a match played in friendly atmosphere.

nguyen duy hung, deputy leader of the vietnamese delegation, sat side by side with chuang chia-fu, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and coach of the team, and had a cordial conversation with him. nguyen duy hung said the atmosphere was friendly because the match was between comrades and brothers. they agreed to have a discussion forum after the match for the coaches and players to help one another and exchange experience so as to make common progress.

by now china has played all its three matches in the group to decide the first four places. it has won by the identical score of 5:0 in matches with japan, the democratic people's republic of korea and viet nam. the second and third places will be decided by korea and japan this evening. viet nam is placed fourth in the field of 80 teams.

in matches to decide the fifth to 16th places in men's team event, the teams finished in the following order:

5. india, 6. nigeria, 7. the philippines, 8. hongkong, 9. thailand, 10. egypt, 11. republic of south viet nam, 12. cambodia, 13. iran, 14. ghana, 15. peru, 16. chile.

in the women's team competition, the first three places will be decided by the china versus japan match this evening. china has won from korea 3:1 and india 3:0. korea has won from japan 3:2 and india 3:0. japan also has won from india 3:0. india is thus placed fourth.

fifth is the democratic republic of viet nam which defeated malaysia 3:0 this morning. the vietnamese girls finished seventh at the afro-asian tournament two years ago. they played a stronger game to make the advance in team standing this year although the field was strengthened by latin american entries and competition was keener than two years ago.

the other teams in the final pool of 16 finished in the following order: 6. malaysia, 7. burma, 8. trinidad and tabago, 9. nigeria, 10. the philippines, 11. chile, 12. egypt, 13. peru, 14. the republic of south viet nam, 15. colombia, 16. cyprus.

a prevailing trend in the tournament is the emphasis on fast attacking. after more than 500 matches in five days, the expedite rule limiting the playing time of each set to 15 minutes was enforced only once. this was noteworthy because the field of 80 teams in the men's event and 64 teams in the women's event included some of the best cutting stroke defensive players in the world such as japan's norio takashima, miho hamada and sachiko yokota.

Placings of Second Stage Team Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

placings of the 80 men's teams and 64 women's teams in the second stage of team competition at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament:

men's team event:

group 1. japan, hongkong, cambodia, iran;
group 2. democratic people's republic of korea, the philippines, thailand, chile;

group 3. china, india, the republic of south viet nam, ghana;
group 4. the democratic republic of viet nam, nigeria, egypt, peru;
group 5. burma, trinidad and tobago, pakistan, nepal;
group 6. malaysia, colombia, argentina, lebanon;
group 7. babardos, macao, kenya, togo;
group 8. mexico, guyana, iraq, cyprus;
group 9. ecuador, tunisia, dahomey, uruguay;
group 10. sri lanka, venezuela, puerto rico, tanzania;
group 11. singapore, curacao, jordan, the dominican republic;
group 12. syria, palestine, afghanistan, the sudan;
group 13. mauritius, senegal, bolivia, panama;
group 14. the arab republic of yemen, uganda, costa rica, algeria;
group 15. cuba, nicaragua, aruba, guinea;
group 16. jamaica, ethiopia, laos (patriotic front), zaire;
group 17. liberia, cameroon, somalia, zambia;
group 18. mali, the congo, burundi, upper volta;
group 19. madagascar, sierra leone, equatorial guinea, gambia;
group 20. chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a., the people's democratic republic of yemen, maldives, kuwait.

women's team event:

group 1. china, burma, the philippines, cyprus;
group 2. japan, trinidad and tobago, egypt, colombia;
group 3. the democratic people's republic of korea, malaysia, nigeria, peru;
group 4. india, the democratic republic of viet nam, chile, the republic of south viet nam;
group 5. macao, cuba, nepal, uganda;
group 6. hongkong, pakistan, ecuador, jamaica;
group 7. thailand, syria, babardos, iraq;
group 8. sri lanka, ghana, argentina, laos (patriotic front);
group 9. kenya, mauritius, togo, venezuela;
group 10. cambodia, singapore, jordan, mali;
group 11. guyana, uruguay, guinea, lebanon;
group 12. mexico, somalia, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen;
group 13. bolivia, aruba, curacao, the congo;
group 14. ethiopia, tunisia, dahomey, upper volta;
group 15. madagascar, liberia, equatorial guinea, sierra leone;
group 16. the sudan, tanzania, chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a., cameroon.

China Wins Both Team Titles at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

china won from japan 3:0 here this evening to take the women's team title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

in a group round-robin series to decide the first four places, china had won from the democratic people's republic of korea 3:1 and india 3:0.

korea was placed second with victories over japan and india. japan came third with one win. india lost all its three matches and was therefore placed fourth in a field of 64 teams.

earlier today, china captured the men's team title by winning the last final match from the democratic republic of viet nam 5:0. it won from korea and japan yesterday by the identical score of 5:0.

the match between japan and korea is still being played to decide the second and third places in the men's team event. the democratic republic of viet nam was placed fourth in the field of 80 teams.

Over-Capacity Crowd Sees Final Team Matches at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

an overflowing crowd filled the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium here this evening despite rainy weather to see the last two matches in the team events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the women's teams of japan and china played to decide the first two places while the japanese and korean men's teams met to decide the second and third places.

china won the titular match 3:0. sachiko yokota, japan's national champion, won the first set 25-23 from cheng huai-ying in the second singles match. trailing 9-14, the japanese girl played a steady cutting stroke game to deuce the set. at 23-all, sachiko returned cheng huai-ying's service with a low cutting shot for a point and then won the set with a service ace.

the two players fought almost point for point in the second set and the score was levelled 9 times before cheng

huai-ying took it 22-20. the chinese girl won the third 21-14.

in the doubles match, chang li and cheng huai-ying won the first set 21-17, lost the second to sachiko yokota and miho hamada 15-21, and won the third set 21-12.

chang li met miho hamada in the opening singles and won 21-9, 21-15.

the democratic people's republic of korea fielded a "new look" team of young players in its match with japan this evening to decide the second and third places in the men's team event.

korea's one point was won by 18-year-old yun chul, remembered for his sterling performance in winning the junior singles title at the 1971 afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

he defeated japan's tokio tasaka 21-18, 21-19 in a fast exchange of smashes in the opening match.

in the next match, pak kil du lost to japan's cutting stroke defence specialist norio takashima 19-21, 21-14, 15-21.

after losing the first set 13-21 to yuujiro imano of japan, korea's jo yong ho matched the japanese player stroke for stroke in the second set. the score went 7-7, 8-8 all the way to 17-17, 18-18. at 18-20, jo yong ho hit a flurry of long drives to take the next point 19-20, only to hit the next shot into the net and lost the set and match at 19-21.

the experienced japanese team of three world championship campaigners then tightened their game to win the next three matches in a row.

the players and team officials from more than 80 countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america are invited to join peking residents at a gala garden party tomorrow. the singles and doubles events will start the day after tomorrow.

Leader of Pakistan TT Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

farooq zaman, leader of the table tennis delegation of pakistan, arrived in peking by air this evening to attend the asian-african-latin american table tenmis friendship invitational tournament.

liang cho-hui, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was at the airport to greet him.

also present were mohammad saleem, deputy leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation, and officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

Prize Giving Ceremony for Men's and Women's Team Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

a prize giving ceremony was held in the capital indoor stadium here this evening for the men's and women's team events of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

cloisonne cups were given to the first sixteen men's and women's teams amid stormy applause from the capacity crowd of 18,000.

hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, was present.

among those who watched today's matches were chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, wang meng and yu pu-hsueh.

also present were roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and mrs. evans, hisao kido, i.t.t.f. deputy president, and mrs. kido, amin abou heif, i.t.t.f. vice-president and acting president of the african table tennis federation, jaime munoz compozano, i.t.t.f. vice-president and president of the table tennis confederation of south america, a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. vint, and jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. vint.

after the final matches were over, the 16 men's teams and 16 women's teams filed into the arena to the strains of the "march of the sportsmen" and stormy applause from the

capacity crowd of 18,000. the crowd clapped their hands to express their greetings to the players from asia, africa and latin america.

the first sixteen women's teams were: the people's republic of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, india, the democratic republic of viet nam, malaysia, burma, trinidad and tobago, nigeria, the philippines, chile, egypt, peru, the republic of south viet nam, colombia and cyprus.

the first sixteen men's teams were the people's republic of china, japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, india, nigeria, the philippines, hongkong, thailand, egypt, the republic of south viet nam, cambodia, iran, ghana, peru and chile.

the prize for the women's teams were given by representatives of member countries of the tournament preparatory committee: plutarco zuniga caro (chile), yang su bong (the democratic people's republic of korea), luis rodriguez rendon (ecuador), abbas hamza (egypt), and hiroshi yaoito (japan).

the prizes for the men's teams were given by rambocus chintaman (mauritius), nripendra singh (nepal), a.a. efunkoya (nigeria), henry m.o. clemens (tanzania), and chen hsien (the people's republic of china).

the prizes included cloisonne cups and gold medals for the winning teams, silver medals for the runners-up, and bronze medals for the third to sixteenth teams.

as the winning teams marched past the stands after the ceremony, the players from the three continents warmly applauded and cheered in a standing ovation. they extended their arms to form the "v" sign, symbolic of victory for the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the three continents.

Team Events Conclude at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

the men's and women's team events drew to a close with the last two matches played between china, japan and the democratic people's republic of korea at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

china defeated japan 3:0 to carry off the women's team title. korea was runner-up and japan third.

in the men's event, japan won from korea 5:1 in one of the best matches witnessed at the tournament. as china had earlier beaten both japan and korea, japan was runner-up and korea placed third.

these two matches provided a glimpse of the high level of table tennis at the tournament. the women's match was a contest between two different styles of play. china fielded hard-attacking chang li and cheng huai-ying against japan's stonewall defensive players miho hamada and sachiko yokota. the japanese players made many beautiful retrieves that earned them long applause in the stands.

the korean and japanese men players delighted the over-capacity crowd with fast exchange of powerful smashes and counter-smashes. the korean trio of yun chul, pak kil du and jo yong ho gave japan's tokio tasaka, norio takashima and yuujiro imano a good match. the match was closer than the score of 5:1 would suggest.

with a field of 80 men's teams and 64 women's teams playing 516 matches, the five-day competition in group round-robin series shows marked table tennis progress in asia, africa and latin america. the players display a wide variety of strokes. many teams are composed of both cutting stroke defensive players and all-out attackers. top-spin attacking shot is in wide use.

the young korean women's team, averaging 18 in age, burst upon international scene only two years ago. at the current tournament, they won eight of the nine matches they played, defeating the strong teams from japan and india on their way to winning second place.

observers noted considerable progress made by the men players of the democratic republic of viet nam and india and the women players of nigeria, ghana, burma and malaysia, in addition to the strong japanese teams. they commented favourably on the teams from latin america for their all-round game.

a general impression of the team competition is that more stress is being put on attack, often coupled with the heavily-spun loop drive. several chopping experts have also learned to hit back at every opportunity. service is more varied.

making their first international appearance, the teams from the republic of south viet nam scored remarkable success by finishing 11th in the men's team event and 14th in the women's event. the burmese girls impressed spectators with a fast improving game. they took 7th place.

the gap between stronger teams and less experienced ones is being narrowed. one third of the 32 prize-winning men's and women's teams are from africa and latin america. nigeria came 6th in the men's event, and trinidad and tobago was

placed 8th in the women's. tanzania, somalia and other countries which started this sport just one or two years ago, field promising players this time.

particularly impressive are teenage players from singapore, togo, venezuela, madagascar, the arab republic of yemen, iraq and pakistan, who courageously challenge veterans from other lands.

commenting on the team events, amin abou heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and acting president of the african table tennis federation, said: "the game is improving. the team event is conducted in a good way. the arrangement is fair. the matches were played in good spirit in a friendly manner."

expressions of friendship and solidarity were evident throughout. it was not uncommon that the competing teams marched into and out of the playing arena with their hands clasped and raised overhead. it was discernible that the usual exchange of team pennants, souvenirs and badges, was made with much warmth and sincerity. congratulations often came first from the losing side,

as many players put it, friendship came before cups and solidarity stood above victory. typical was the statement of carlos rafael garvia martinez from the dominican republic. he said: "win or lose, every match helps us make a few more friends and deepen the friendly feelings for one another."

Unity and Friendship of Asian, African, Latin-American People at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

unity and friendship of asian, african and latin-american people find vivid expression at the current tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

we support each other

"comrades-in-arms" exclamation this is how table tennis players of fighting cambodia and palestine address each other when they meet in peking.

among the most warmly applauded at the tournament, the palestinian players come from refugee camps in different countries and some are fighters. salim m. saleh, leader of the palestinian delegation, said on arrival: "we come to strengthen friendship with old acquaintances and to know new friends. we also come to seek a better understanding and support from the asian, african and latin american people

for our just stand to fight against imperialism and colonialism, recover our lost land and return to our homeland."

when they met, the palestinians pinned on the chests of the cambodian players sourvenir badges designed for the tournament. deputy leader farid abed saied said: "we firmly believe that under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk the cambodian people will win even greater victories in their struggle for liberation." khau bou, cambodia's playing captain, replied: "the palestinian people will certainly drive away the israeli aggressors and win the struggle. we have faith in this. we support each other in our struggles."

adding, khau bou said: "the day will not be far away when we will greet our palestinian comrades-in-arms in cambodia, our beautiful motherland exclamation"

friendship shortens distance

oceans are no obstacle to the latin american table tennis players who desire to promote friendship and mutual understanding. members of the mexican table tennis association travelled far and wide to deliver letters of invitation to the a.a.a. tournament to latin american table tennis associations. plutarvo zuniga caro, leader of the chilean delegation, said: "we meet here today to struggle better in the future. we share the same fate and face the same enemy. we must unite." olga dina noemi carreira, argentina's veteran player, said: "on the map we are far apart, but from the point of view of friendship we are near each other." when maria helena vargas of colombia left home for peking, her mother bid her: "you will learn table tennis in china, but what is more important, you should bring back the friendship of the people of the three continents."

viet nam-china comradeship

the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam which is making its international debut brought with it army caps of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces. amid cheers and applause, the south vietnamese players presented the army caps, a symbol of long years of heroic struggle and of great victory, to the chinese players as a token of militant friendship.

we are people of the third world

after a joint practice, a senegal player patted the sweat soaked shirt of his chinese companion and said in chinese: "hsieh hsieh (thanks) exclamation" senegal's assistant treasurer francois joseph diatta, said: "we feel at home here. no force on earth can obstruct the friendship between our two peoples." yves kidjo, dahomey's men's singles champion,

added: "friendship bring the people of various countries together. we are all people of the third world. we must unite to free ourselves from the oppression of imperialism."

call of unity and friendship

table tennis has brought together to the a.a.a. tournament nicaragua players from central america and madagascar players from africa. the nicaragua team won the match 5:4. the presence of the nicaragua team at the tournament signifies the power of unity and friendship.

managua, the capital of nicaragua, was hit by earthquake late last year. 85 percent of the houses were destroyed. gigantic rebuilding work was going on in managua when the nicaragua table tennis association received an invitation to the a.a.a. tournament. but, determined to promote friendship with players from asia and africa and from other latin amarican countries and develop table tennis, nicaragua's 5-men team trained for fifteen days in the half-destroyed state stadium on the only table that remained in preparation for coming to peking.

pointing to a scar on his head, jose dolores blandino said: "i was wounded when earthquake damaged my house, but when i heard i was coming to peking to meet friends from the three continents, i felt happy." he added: "i will bring back friendship to strengthen the unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america exclamation"

African Players Fare Well in Team Events

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

after playing fifteen hard-fought and friendly matches in the final round, five african men's and women's teams fared well in the team events of the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

nigeria finished sixth in the men's team event, egypt and ghana won the tenth and fourteenth places respectively. in the women's team event, nigeria ranked ninth and egypt twelfth.

yesterday evening, the nigerian men's team defeated the philippines 5:0, with the first three individual matches played to three sets. this morning, nigeria lost to india 2:5. most of the five individual matches it lost were played to three sets.

the men's team of egypt won 5:2 from the republic of south viet nam this morning in a very friendly atmosphere. galal ezz, winner of the men's singles title at the second all-african games, won three matches for his team. mohamed anwar hosni, secretary and treasurer of the egyptian table tennis delegation, told hsinhua: "this tournament is mainly for friendship. friendship comes first, and the results of competition do not mean very much to us. we and the players of the republic of south viet nam will always remain friends." yesterday evening, the egyptian team lost to thailand 1:5.

the ghanaian players e.o. quaye, j. quansah and e. bartes won 5:2 from the strong peruvian team this morning. yesterday evening, the ghanaian team played a hard fought game, before losing to iran 3:5.

the nigerian women's team beat chile 3:1 this morning. as soon as the match was over, the philippine players who defeated nigeria's women's team 3:2 yesterday evening, congratulated them on their success. e. jacks, captain of the nigerian team said: "you and the chilean team both played very well. we cherish friendship more than competition. we are glad that through our competition, we have become good friends."

in two other matches, the egyptian women's team lost to chile 2:3 and the philippines 1:3.

playing 343 matches with players from the two other continents in the past five days, african players have enhanced friendship and exchanged experience with them and improved their level of play. observers pointed out that through the team competition, african players have gained a lot and their attacking power has been strengthened now. the gap in skill between countries has been narrowed.

Six Teams from Latin America Win Prizes at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1973)

trinidad and tobago finished eighth in the women's team event at the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. chile came 11th in the women's event and 16th in the men's. the women's and men's teams of peru were placed 15th and 13th respectively; and the women's team of colombia was placed 15th. the placings were decided in the third stage of play in which these latin american teams played 16 matches with 12 countries and regions from asia and africa.

in the third and final stage, the 16 first stage group winners played each other in four groups on a round robin basis. these teams were closely matched. keen competition was often accompanied by warm expression of friendship and eagerness to learn from others.

the women's team of trinidad and tobago, best of the latin american squads, beat egypt and colombia by combining attack with defence. it only lost to japan and entered the finals to decide placings from 5 to 8. it fought tenaciously against the strong teams of the democratic republic of viet nam, burma and malaysia.

the chilean women's team met egyptian team, winner of women's team title at the second all-african games. this was a match of will power and patience. the chilean team trailed 2:0 at first. but the players were unruffled. with powerful smashes after service, it scored two wins in a row to level the match score at two all and went on to take another match and the contest. the chilean men's team met the strong team of ghana, third place winner at the all-african games, the iranian team from west asia and its neighbour the peruvian team, and developed friendship with them.

the peruvian men's team is one of the strongest teams in south america, possessing great attacking power and speed. in its encounter with the iranian team, it extended the opponent to a nine-game series, of which six games were played to three sets.

the peruvian men's team defeated the chilean team 5:2. 33-year-old l. legarda, three-time men's singles champion of south america, set a record set-score of 28:26 in his match against the experienced chilean player j. gonzalez.

the peruvian women's team defeated the republic of south viet nam, cyprus and colombia in the group to decide the 13tH to 16th places.

taking the latin american teams as a whole, the level of skill is rather high. the players showed a variety of play. some combine attack with defence, some concentrate on attack and others on defence. there are a number of all-round players. they impressed the spectators with forehand smashes and loop drives as well as backhand flicks.

Japanese Table Tennis Veterans Have Happy Get-Together with Shanghai People

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1973)

happy shanghai juveniles received a table tennis bat autographed by japanese table tennis veterans as a token of friendship and encouragement from the delegation of japanese veteran table tennis players who recently visited the hungkou district sparetime sports school here.

the japanese delegation, after attending the opening ceremony of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking, visited shanghai as part of their china tour and left here for peking this morning.

they visited shanghai factories, workers' homes, gave lessons to table tennis players, joined retired old workers at dawn in traditional chinese shadow boxing, and played "ping pong" with jolly kindergarten kids. everywhere they went, they brought with them the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people, and were received with equal sincerity and amity stemming from the common aspirations for constant growth of friendship between the two peoples.

at a shanghai beverage plant, the japanese veterans played matches with the factory youth team and gave the workers expert advices on how to play good table tennis.

at a workers' housing estate on the outskirts of shanghai, the japanese former world champions were surrounded by cheerful workers and their parents and children. playing host to kimiyo kurimoto and others at his home, worker li pao-tung said: "we are glad that friendship between the chinese and the japanese people is developing." kimiyo kurimoto replied: "traditional friendship exists between our two peoples. may it continue for generations to come exclamation"

on the eve of their departure, the japanese veterans gave demonstrations to a crowd of 3,000, including leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and physical culture and sports commission. 49-year-old kiyoko tasaka, a world champion beater in her playing day's played the chinese veteran sun mei-ying who accompanied the japanese friends on their shanghai tour. kaisuke tsunoda, partnered china's chou lan-sun in a men's doubles match against nobuya houino and china's yu chang-chun. cheers and applause rocked the stadium. one of the spectators said: "we enjoyed an evening of excellent table tennis as well as an evening of happy get-together with our old acquaintances from japan exclamation"

at a banquet given in their honour by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission, the

japanese players sang a song in chinese which nobuya hosino composed on their train journey to shanghai. the song conveyed their warm feelings toward the reunion with their old friends in china.

Peking Gala Party for Table Tennis Players from Asia, Africa and Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1973)

more than 1,000 table tennis players from 86 countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america were given an exuberant welcome by over 20,000 chinese people at a gala party here today.

exultant over the success of the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party which closed on august 28, people in the capital were happy to join the friends from the three continents in singing the praises of unity and friendship.

the gala party was held in three adjoining sites the chungshan park, the peking workers' cultural palace and the palace museum, all facing the tienanmen square, which were resplendently decorated with coloured flags for the occasion.

huge streamers read: "warm welcome to friends from asia, africa and latin america exclamation" "learn from the people and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "long live the tenth national congress of the party, a congress of unity and victory exclamation"

though it rained yesterday, the sun broke through the clouds early this morning and the early autumn peking sky became almost transparently blue when the guests began arriving at nine o'clock. hundreds of festively dressed boys and girls, waving bouquets and table tennis bats, waited at the gates, dancing and shouting "welcome, welcome, welcome to friends from asia, africa and latin america exclamation" a joyous atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the occasion.

cheers and applause greeted the table tennis delegations from the democratic people's republic of korea, china's fraternal neighbour, and from the heroic land of viet nam, laos and cambodia everywhere they appeared.

under the green cypress trees at the cultural palace, a peking worker-singer burst into the korean song "wulbisan

-- heroic mountain" when the korean comrades-in-arms joined the workers' group. henry clemens, leader of the tanzanian delegation, recalled his visit to korea and rose amid warm applause to sing together with his korean friends the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red". immediately they were joined by the crowds and the singing developed into a vigorous chorus ringing with joy and vigour.

another moving scene occurred when players from the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam sang together the songs "uncle ho is marching along with us" and "viet nam-china". stirred by the strong feeling of comradeship and fraternity, a group of chinese girls chimed in and the voices of the vietnamese and chinese comrades-in-arms mingled in unison. the vietnamese players also gave a cheerful ovation to performances by friends from argentina and other countries.

shoulder to shoulder, the cambodian players and peking workers and students sang together in chinese "remembrance of china" and "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation", both composed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the cambodian song "red flag of revolution" to loud cheers.

at the request of peking textile workers at the cultural palace, the lao players sang the song "arise, the heroic people of laos exclamation" to express the lao people's militant unity and their determination to struggle for peace, independence and freedom. as they swung into a folk dance, players of china, ethiopia, bolivia and other countries all entered the ring and made the dance an expression of unity and mutual support.

this was followed by an ethiopian folk dance, with pakistan, sudanese, egyptian, nigerian, peruvian and other players and chinese children all joining in. the circles grew bigger and bigger, giving vivid expression to the ardent desire of all for friendship and solidarity.

coming from different countries in the middle east, the palestinian players gave an emotional rendering of palestinian revolutionary songs, among them "my fatherland". their singing spoke the palestinian people's firm resolve to fight the enemy to the end for the liberation of their homeland.

ramadan mahamat, observer to the a.a.a. tournament from chad, said, "the gala party today offers friends of various countries and regions a good opportunity to come together. friendship is felt in the competition arena; it is felt everywhere."

under the shades of green woods, table tennis players of chile, ecuador, colombia and barbados from the western hemisphere met with friends from asia and africa. in a joyous mood they saluted each other with songs that extol

the victory of unity and friendship among the people of the three continents. they were echoed by merry laughters and rhythmic clappings from a neighbouring circle where the peruvian, ugandan, burundi, mauritius and afghan players were dancing with chinese kindergarten children to the music of "march of sportsmen".

latin american airs and african rhythms mixed with asian music. players of mexico, colombia, venezuela, liberia, madagascar, japan, india and macao all rendered songs that tell the life and aspirations of their people. they were warmly applauded. helios farrell, leader of the mexican delegation, led the whole delegation in a dance which was joined by friends from other countries.

the nigerian players sang a song "we want rain", which depicts the peasants' fight for a good harvest against drought. they were followed by dahomey and togo players who presented a colourful programme of folk songs and dances. among their enthusiastic audience were players from the congo and syria, as well as peking workers and students.

witnessing the scene, a.a. efunkoya, leader of the nigerian delegation, said: "the singing and dancing have further strengthened the friendship we have built at the tournament. we feel at home in peking."

dennis brutus, delegate of the south africa non-racial table tennis board, was given a heartwarming welcome by kindergarten kids. holding their little hands in his own, this fighter from the forefront of struggle against racism was deeply moved. he wrote down these lines impromptu to convey his faith in the future of the struggle and his friendship for the chinese people: "i enter the tienanmen gate, into what was once the forbidden city of feudal dynasties. the working people have today become its masters."

the algerians composed a song for the tri-continental tournament with these words: "china is a beautiful country of asia, where all the people are happy under the leadership of chairman mao ... asian, african and latin american table tennis players are gathered in peking; 'friendship first, competition second' is their motto".

amid warm applause, table tennis players from kenya, maldives and burma presented songs and dances.

"this is a get-together of brothers", said helios farrell, leader of the mexican delegation. "though we speak different languages, we players of the three continents have found a common language here today, that is friendship and unity." his words summed up the central themes of songs and dances rendered at the gala party.

four giant emblems of the a.a.a. tournament stood five metres high above the ground. flowers arranged in the words "welcome" surrounded the base. groups after groups of players

from various countries and regions were attracted here to pose for souvenir photographs. the burmese, dahomey, aruba and venezuela players took pictures in front of the emblems. at their heels came the guinean, dominican and chinese players with hands joined and held overhead to be photographed. players from trinidad and tobago sang and danced around the floral base, cheering the friendship and solidarity of the people and sportsmen of the three continents.

the players of kuwait, the sudan, syria, lebanon and other arab countries were gay and jovial. they joined in the singing and dancing or took part in game playing.

at the game-playing grounds, table tennis players shot at the targets in the shape of "tigers", "foxes" and "wolves", to the great delight of all. one of the shooters commented: "these animals stood for imperialism. the asian, african and latin american people are uniting to defeat their common enemy."

leader of the tanzanian delegation henry clemens sat among chinese engineering workers who had worked on the tanzania-zambia railway project. he pinned a souvenir badge with a tanzanian map on it on the chest of a chinese friend and said to him: "the hearts of our two peoples are linked together. i am expecting you in my country to take the first train of friendship when the tanzania-zambia railway opens to through traffic."

at the chungshan park, the guinean delegation met chang teh-tseng who went to guinea with a chinese medical team in 1970 and returned in may this year. to the warm welcome tendered by the peking surgeon, anta cheick konde, leader of the guinean delegation, replied: "china greets us with friendship everywhere we go. the people of our two countries are true friends."

chuang tse-tung, sun mei-ying and other veteran chinese table tennis players accompanied the japanese table tennis veterans at the gala party. nobuya hoshino, japanese men's singles champion in 1961, was particularly pleased to find among the crowds lin wei, who was on the chinese table tennis delegation to japan earlier this year. "we are old friends now," he said to lin wei in chinese. interviewed at the closing of the gala party, he said: "as a table tennis veteran, i feel so happy to see asian, african and latin american sportsmen come together to promote friendship among them."

chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany and the people of peking together celebrated the happy occasion of the a.a.a. tournament with friends from the three continents. cheers greeted them wherever they appeared. when they came to the cultural palace, a woman worker sang a solo: "compatriots in taiwan are our own flesh and blood". deeply moved, huang wen chin, leader of the delegation of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a., walked up to the singer

and shook her hands with great warmth. other members of the delegation performed a taiwan folk dance, and sang the songs "taiwan island" and "tiny silver ball carries friendship". a joyful feeling of kinship between the people on the mainland and taiwan province and an atmosphere of unity and fraternity between the chinese people and the asian, african and latin american people prevailed.

yu pu-hsueh went up and warmly shook their hands, saying: "your singing has touched me to my heart. i welcome you exclamation i warmly welcome you exclamation"

the gala party today was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the association; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. tournament; chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; and others were in the company of friends from various countries and regions at the gala party.

this evening, the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america and other foreign guests attended a soiree sponsored in their honour by the all-china sports federation. a performance was presented by the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Tibet Autonomous Region Holds Trade Union Congress, Elects the 2nd Committee of the Trade Union Council of the Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1973)

(NCNA Lhasa, August 28, 1973) The 2nd Trade Union Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region was held in Lhasa between August 24 and 27. The congress took criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as the key link, reviewed and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement, discussed and defined the future tasks of trade union work and elected the 2nd Committee of the Trade Union Council of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

360 delegates attended the congress. The majority of them are industrial workers. About 50 percent of them are of Tibetan nationality and 25 percent are women. Representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, technicians and members of workers' families attended the congress as guests.

Attending the congress were Yang Tung-sheng (杨东生), Kao Sheng-hsüan (高圣轩), secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chao Wen-chin (赵文进), Kuo Hsi-lan (郭锡兰), Sun Hua (孙华), Sung K'ai-yüan (宋开元), Ch'en Cho (陈卓), Li Pen-shan (李本善), Cheng Hsü-fan (郑需凡), Wu Chien (吴健) and Chiao Tzu-ying (焦子英), leading members of the Party, government and army of the autonomous region. Comrades Yang Tung-sheng and Kao Sheng-hsüan spoke at the congress. They called on workers of the various nationalities in Tibet to take the Party's basic line as the key link, continue to grasp firmly criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, a matter of cardinal importance, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, constantly raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle

between the two lines, heighten their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further strengthen the unity within the working class and the unity between the working class and the people of various nationalities, implement more properly the Party's general line for building socialism and make still greater contributions to the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship and accelerating the pace of socialist construction.

The delegates to the congress, full of revolutionary heroism, reviewed the glorious struggle undergone by the first generation of Tibetan workers under the warm solicitude of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. The delegates talked freely on the excellent situation in the revolution and production in Tibet at present. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class in Tibet, together with all the people in the country, destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, workers of the various nationalities seriously studied the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, deeply criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change the Party's basic line and policies, topple proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, and consolidated and developed the great achievements of the proletarian cultural revolution.

Under the leadership of the Party, the broad masses of workers united together, braved hard and bitter struggles, and made important contributions to building a new socialist Tibet. Before liberation, not even a single factory had existed in Tibet, and Tibet had had only a few handicraft workshops. With the help of the workers of the other parts of the country, industrial production in Tibet has developed rapidly since the liberation. About 100 medium-sized and small factories with a force of more than 70,000 workers have gone up, including power stations, coal mines, cement plants, machine-building plants, chemical plants, textile mills, printing houses, match factories, paper mills, tanneries and sugar refineries. Gross industrial output in the autonomous region increased 2.3-fold in 1972 compared with 1965. The state plan for the first six months of this year was overfulfilled.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the spiritual outlook of the workers of various nationalities has undergone profound transformation. In the whole autonomous region at present, 4,300 advanced workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party and large numbers of young workers have joined the Communist Youth League. A number of new comrades have been promoted from among the workers to reinforce the leading bodies at various levels.

The congress discussed future tasks for the trade union and pointed out that under the Party's centralized leadership trade unions at all levels must continue to deepen the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, organize the masses of workers to read and study seriously, and criticize the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The broad masses of workers should be mobilized to seriously implement the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and further launch the mass movement

for "learning from Tach'ing in industry." They should go all out and aim high, rely on their own efforts, brave hard and bitter struggles, unite together and make still greater contributions to the revolution in China and world revolution, and toward building the frontier region of the motherland.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people, after full discussions and consultations, the congress elected the 2nd Committee of the Trade Union Council of the Tibet Autonomous Region. On August 28, 1973, the new Trade Union Committee held the 1st plenary session in Lhasa and after the election at the session and the approval of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee, Chang Chih-chi (张植基) was elected president of the Trade Union Council of the Tibet Autonomous Region, Chang Wen-chün (张文俊), P'ing-ts'o-wang-ch'iu (平措旺秋, Tibetan), I-hsi-ta-wa (益西达瓦, Tibetan) and Jen-chen-ch'ü-chen (f. 仁真曲珍, Tibetan) were elected vice presidents.

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REVOLUTION IN LOCAL MUSICAL DRAMAS

The Spirit of the Age and the Characteristics of Various Kinds of Dramas

- on the revolution in local musical dramas

by

Fang Yün (方耘)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1973)

At present, guided and led by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolution in local musical dramas is developing on a wide front to a great depth and has scored pleasing achievements. No matter whether the transplanting of revolutionary model plays or the creation of new repertoires is involved, it is imperative to make proper use of the form of art of the local musical dramas to serve the molding of the images of the heroes of the proletariat, and the key question in this connection is that we must strive to unify the spirit of the age with the characteristics of various kinds of dramas.

The revolutionary model plays are outstanding typical examples that have unified the spirit of the age with the characteristics of various kinds of dramas. In compliance with Chairman Mao's policies of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom together and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," they are bold in practice and making new creation, and have successfully made use of and reformed the Peking opera, ballet and symphony--the forms of art that have for a long time been under the obstinate domination of the landlord-bourgeoisie--to establish on the stage the brilliant images of the heroes of the proletariat and make them play a powerful combat role in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The revolutionary model plays have provided us with most valuable experience for conducting revolution in local musical dramas.

The relationship between the spirit of the age and the characteristics of various kinds of dramas is one of dialectical unity. All works of socialist literature and art are required to sharply portray the outlook of the age of proletarian revolution and to warmly eulogize the heroes of the workers, peasants and soldiers. However, each variety of literature and art has its own characteristics in the portrayal of the age and its people and things. As far as local musical dramas are concerned, there is the question of the characteristics of each variety of drama. When handling the revolution in local musical dramas, it is imperative to orient correctly the relationship between these two things.

First, in such a pair of opposites as the spirit of the age and the characteristics of various kinds of dramas, the spirit of age is the principal aspect of the contradiction. Only by molding with whole-hearted eagerness the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers and sharply reflecting the modern spirit of the socialist age can the socialist art of musical drama become

"a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and striking blows at and wiping out the enemy." This is the basic task of socialist literature and art. If this basic task were forgotten, we would go against the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore, the spirit of the age must play the role of the commander, and the characteristics of various kinds of dramas must submit to the spirit of the age.

Second, as far as local musical dramas are concerned, the spirit of the age and the characteristics of various kinds of dramas are also interdependent, and neither is dispensable. In reforming the local musical dramas, we seek not to discard the characteristics of this variety of drama, but to breathe new life into them and promote their development so as to enable them to portray properly our new age and the new people and things. Only by striving to unify the two can it be said that this variety of drama has been successfully reformed.

How should we exert ourselves to unify the spirit of the age with the characteristics of various kinds of dramas? Practice tells us that we must correctly handle the relationships among inheritance, reform and creation. Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out: "Nor do we refuse to utilize the literary and artistic forms of the past, but in our hands these old forms, remolded and infused with new content, also become something revolutionary in the service of the people." The dramatic arts of China have a long history. They are diversified in variety and rich in form. The masses like to hear and watch particularly those artistic forms that are rich in national characteristics. We therefore do not refuse to utilize them. But we are "for respecting historical and dialectical development but not for eulogizing the past and disparaging the present or praising any feudal poison." It must be noted that the old dramatic arts were the products of the old times--especially those artistic forms that were dominated by emperors and princes, scholars and beauties on the stage after they had been controlled and tampered with by the reactionary ruling class. There is a difference in age and in class between them and the proletarian age and the heroic characters of the workers, peasants and soldiers we want to portray today. Therefore, the old dramatic arts must be criticized and reformed before they can be transformed into revolutionary things that serve the people. Without such transformation, there is no talks of revolution in musical dramas. On this question, we must go a step further in thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who sometimes advocate all-round inheritance and sometimes advocate total negation, and implement more properly Chairman Mao's policy of "weeding out the old to let the new emerge" in literature and art.

Based on the experience of revolutionary model plays and the practice of revolution in local musical dramas, a number of questions are worthy of our attention.

1. It is necessary to make a historical, class and concrete analysis of various kinds of local musical dramas. "The analytical method is a dialectical method." Every kind of local musical drama has its own history of emergence, formation and development. To reform local musical dramas, it is necessary to study and analyze our objects of reform, to study their present state and history

with the Marxist viewpoint, to analyze and distinguish between their quintessence and dross and to grasp the rules of art governing them. We must strive to make such study and analysis systematic and meticulous, and moreover, we must study the history of the development of various kinds of musical dramas and the history of class struggle in society together. By way of making such historical, class and concrete analysis, it is possible to see clearly the strong points and shortcomings of a specific variety of drama, distinguish between the good and the bad, find out what could be adopted for use, what could be reformed and what must be eliminated and discarded. In this way, it is possible to find out and solve the basic problem of the unity of the spirit of the age and the characteristics of various kinds of dramas, carry out reform with a definite objective in view and adopt the correct remedial measures.

2. It is necessary to be courageous in practice and bold in creating what is new. In order to unite the spirit of the age with the characteristics of various kinds of dramas, it is necessary to reform the artistic forms of the old musical dramas--mainly their music. We must start from the need to mold the heroic image of the proletariat, and strive to be "correct in three respects" in the reform of their music--correct in thought and feeling, correct in temperament and disposition, and correct in the sense of the times. To comply with this demand, the reform must break away from the old practice, the old school and the old style. In accordance with the rules of art and characteristics of various kinds of dramas, we must strive to draw new nourishment from the life of the people of this age and this country and from other revolutionary literature and art, strive to disembody the old form and acquire a new form, and create dramatic arts that advertise the new things of socialism and are unique to the proletariat.

3. It is necessary to preserve and develop the characteristics and styles of various kinds of dramas. The militant life of the proletariat is multi-colored and variegated and must be expressed with diverse forms of art. Chairman Mao points out: "Different forms and styles in art can be freely developed." Under the premise of maintaining the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and of striving to portray the militant life of the proletariat, various kinds of local musical dramas should be permitted to promote and preserve their own characteristics.

To be sure, the characteristics of various kinds of dramas must be concretely analyzed; certain "characteristics" that impair the molding of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and heroes cannot be kept intact and must be discarded or reformed. What we have to preserve are the artistic characteristics and styles which the masses like to hear and watch. This is a question of whether or not the viewpoint of the masses should be maintained in artistic creation. We must strive to create things that are readily comprehensible to the workers, peasants and soldiers and are appreciated by the old experts.

In the course of reforming musical dramas, we must boldly create new things, and must be able to blend, in accordance with the rules of art governing a variety of drama, the new things absorbed without deviating from the characteristics of our own variety of drama. Furthermore, the characteristics of a variety of drama are not invariable. Our preservation of the characteristics of various kinds of dramas is definitely not for the purpose of recalling or

restoring the old, but for making them serve more properly the workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore we not only must preserve the original characteristics of various kinds of dramas, but also must absorb new revolutionary things to develop the characteristics of various kinds of dramas. We must guide the masses to look ahead, not backward. Only in this way can there be forward development for our art.

The revolution in Peking opera is a very good example. The reformed old Peking opera has preserved and developed the style and characteristics of Peking opera and has become a kind of brand-new, revolutionary Peking opera that is different from the old Peking opera but possesses at the same time the characteristics of Peking opera.

The revolution in local musical dramas is a socialist revolution in art and is at the same time a deep-going ideological revolution. The effort to unify the spirit of the age with the characteristics of various kinds of dramas involves not a simple question of art creation, but more importantly the question of transforming the world outlook of the writers and artists. "The transplanting of model plays calls first of all for changing the standpoint," and "in order to reform the tunes, ideology must be transformed." This is a deep comprehension of comrades involved in the revolution in local musical dramas.

In order to do a good job in the revolution in musical operas, we must further study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in literature and art and seriously study the experience gained from the revolutionary model plays through the practice of the reform of a variety of drama. We must go further into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and in the course of accepting re-education from them, "transform and reform our own thoughts and feelings." We also must undergo a hard course of training in the basic skills of art so as to master a still greater ability to give artistic performances for properly molding the images of the heroes of the proletariat. We are deeply convinced that so long as we firmly implement Chairman Mao's literary and art policies, take the mass line, are bold in practice, and are good at summing up our work, the revolution in local musical dramas certainly will blossom more luxuriantly and in greater resplendence in the garden of socialist literature and art.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Party Organizations At All Levels in K'aiyüan Hsien Actively and Carefully Promote Party Members from Among the Educated Young People

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 28, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, August 26, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in K'aiyüan hsien, Liaoning Province, are actively and carefully promoting Party members from among the educated young people. In the past several years, some 240 educated young people, including 110 educated young women, have already been admitted into the Party. This group of outstanding educated young people love warmly the countryside and are full of vigor. Their joining the Party has infused new blood into the rural Party organization.

Party organizations at various levels in K'aiyüan hsien look upon the training and development of advanced educated young people for admission into the Party as an important matter to grasp in Party building. The hsien Party committee has on numerous occasions organized the secretaries of commune Party committees and secretaries of production brigade Party branches to study Chairman Mao's thesis on the important role of young people in the entire revolutionary movement, to discuss the far-reaching significance of sending educated young people to the mountain and countryside, and to introduce the advanced deeds of young people in the three great revolutionary movements.

Party organizations at various levels also regularly hold study classes or adopt the method of conducting Party classes to organize the activists applying Party membership to study the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the political Party of the proletariat and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, to criticize the revisionist Party building line and to raise their awareness of the struggle in line.

Since her arrival at the countryside in 1968, Wang Chao-yün, an educated young woman with the T'aitzukou production brigade, has always given a very good account of herself and she has been elected vice chairman of the women's committee of the production brigade by the poor and lower-middle peasants. She received a profound course of education in the Party history study class run by the commune and became more active in her work. In charge of planned parenthood work, she took part in collective productive labor during the day, and at night, she visited the households one by one to propagate the advantages of planned parenthood. Because of her meticulous ideological work, planned parenthood work developed very nicely in the whole production brigade. Based on her degree of consciousness and showing, and after consultations with the Party members and extensively soliciting the views of the commune members, the Party organization has admitted her into the Chinese Communist Party.

Some activists who applied for Party membership were assigned to take part in work of transforming backward production brigades so that they might be tempered through the practice of struggle. Wang Li, an educated youth with the Shanghsiangtzu production brigade of Huangch'ihsai commune, was sent to

work in a backward production brigade. By vigorously grasping class struggle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and developing the "in agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement in a thoroughgoing manner, he quickly transformed the outlook of this production brigade and made the per-mow grain yield top the demands of the "Program." He raised his awareness in the struggle to transform his objective world and in 1971, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The CCP K'aiyüan hsien has conscientiously carried out education in ideology and political line for the new Party members from among the educated young people. In the first half of this year, when the hsien Party committee held the first term of study class for new Party members in the whole hsien, over 200 persons participated in study. Many commune Party committees and production brigade Party branches have also held two to three terms of study classes for the new Party members.

Trained by the Party, many new Party members are full of vitality and vigor. After his arrival in the countryside in 1968, Chang Jen-t'ung, an educated youth with the Tunglungwan production brigade of the K'aoshan commune, always adopted a cautious and attentive attitude toward the revolution and production in the production brigade and spent all five of his Chinese Spring Festival at the youth center. Thrice the commune members and people recommended that he be sent back to the city to lead the life of a worker, but he always expressed a desire to contribute his efforts to the struggle for building a socialist new countryside and his reluctance to leave.

After joining the Party, he modestly and prudently imposed strict demands on himself. This year, the commune Party committee, the production brigade Party branch and the commune members again recommended him to sit for university, but he said, "The countryside is a college in which one can go on studying forever and learning new knowledge. For the sake of building a socialist new countryside, I must fight together with the poor and lower-middle peasants."

His kind of revolutionary spirit was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and they made him the leader of the production brigade. Now, he gets up early and retires late to grasp revolution and promote production, and is warmly praised by the commune members and the masses.

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Icheng Hsien Helps Educated Young People Solve Actual Problems in Livelihood

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 28, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanking, August 26, 1973) Workers of commercial departments in Icheng hsien, Kiangsu Province, are actively cooperating with rural communes and production brigades in properly managing the livelihood of educated young people sent to the mountain and countryside, in properly providing them with material supplies and in helping them solve actual problems in livelihood.

By means of studying over and over again the basic line of the Party as well as Chairman Mao's series of directives on sending educated young people to mountain and rural areas, the workers of commercial departments in this hsien have understood more thoroughly the great significance of sending educated young people to the countryside. They are determined to contribute their efforts to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The commercial departments of this hsien list the proper provision of rusticated educated young people with material supplies as an important matter on their agenda, and they regularly study, make arrangements for, inspect and sum up this item of work. They also stipulate that the material supplies provided for the use of rusticated educated young people must be specially prepared for their exclusive use with the quality and quantity guaranteed, and that such materials must be shipped, distributed and supplied in good time. Because the leadership attaches importance to and personally handles the matter in close coordination with various quarters, a better and better job has been done in the provision of the rusticated educated young people with material supplies.

In order to do a good job in providing the rusticated educated young people with material supplies, leading members of commercial departments at various levels in Icheng hsien have on five successive occasions led the workers to rural communes and production brigades to conduct investigations in coordination with the departments concerned so as to find out the views and demands of the educated young people.

Once, when the deputy director of the commercial bureau of the hsien led more than ten workers to the Lungho commune to conduct investigation, he discovered that some groups of educated young people were experiencing difficulty with the burning of straw in the cold winter months. They on the one hand cooperated with the departments concerned to popularize the use of straw-saving stoves among the educated young people and taught them to pay attention to the frugal use of straw, and on the other hand, made a report to the hsien Party committee, and with the approval of the leading members, supplied more than 100 tons of coal in time to the educated young people.

When on an investigation visit to the Tsai commune, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the local produce company heard the rusticated educated young people complain that water containers could not be bought for a time. He immediately organized people to go to Ihsing, Chiliung and other places to buy more than 250 water containers to satisfy the need of the educated young people.

Commercial workers in Icheng hsien are also paying attention to organizing the supply of materials according to the specific requirements of the educated young people. In the past, the overwhelming majority of the bamboo baskets supplied by the capital goods company of this hsien were of the larger size and the carrying poles were all made of wood. As the educated young people sent to the countryside were brought up in the city and had not been adequately tempered in labor, they were unaccustomed to the use of these articles right away. The commercial workers thereupon specially organized the factories and communes concerned to turn out more than 4,000 sets of small-sized bamboo baskets and a large number of flat carrying poles made of bamboo--which are lighter, more resilient and do not rub so hard on the shoulder--for the use of the educated young people. Based on the demand of the educated young people, the local product company also bought over 200 pots with handles for them, so that after washing the pot and dishes, they could lift it by the handle and pour out the water. These pots are welcomed by the educated young people.

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PEASANT-TECHNICIANS

Train Agricultural Technical Personnel From Among Peasants

- an experience of Yungch'eng hsien, Honan, in relying on its own efforts to expand its technical force for taking up farming on a large scale

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1973)

From 1969, Yungch'eng hsien, Honan, persisted in training agricultural technical personnel from among the peasants. An endless flow of technical personnel was provided for taking up farming on a larger scale.

Yungch'eng hsien was a calamity-prone hsien. The great proletarian cultural revolution aroused the socialist activism of the people of the whole hsien. The broad masses of rural cadres and commune members urgently demanded the practice of scientific farming for improving farming and changing the features of the calamity-affected area, so that a greater contribution could be made to the country. This called for a powerful agricultural technical force. Where did such a force come from? Through popularizing the experience of the Putzu brigade, an advanced model in learning from Tachai in the hsien, Yungch'eng hsien found a way to train agricultural technical personnel that could yield greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The Putzu brigade was an agriculturally advanced unit of Yungch'eng hsien credited with both a high grain and a high cotton yield. In the past, many fraternal communes and brigades enthusiastically came over to visit and learn from it. Limited by various factors, the results of study were not too encouraging. Taking note of this situation, "native expert" in cotton growing Sun Chen-ch'ing of the Putzu brigade suggested to the hsien that the cotton-handling comrades of various brigades be brought together to run a training class at Putzu, so that they could study cotton production together with the cadres and masses of the Putzu brigade and exchange the advanced experiences of various areas at the same time. The hsien acted upon this suggestion. Early in 1969, a "May 7" cotton school was set up in Putzu. The cotton-growing comrades of the commune and the brigades came to study in the school. They learned from each other politically and ideologically and also learn production techniques from each other. A group of indigenous agricultural technical personnel was rapidly trained. Taking note of the pronounced results achieved by the Putzu "May 7" Cotton School, the hsien later successively set up a "May 7" wheat school and an agricultural machinery school in other advanced units.

In order to have these three schools properly run in a practical way, the hsien specially transferred cadres to manage the schools together with the cadres, old poor peasants with practical experience and skilled technical workers of the advanced units in which these schools were located. The teaching material adopted by the three schools were drawn from the advanced experience of advanced units, and their teachers were the cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and skilled production hands in these advanced units. Classes were

held in the fields or farm machinery repairing workshops, and the teaching apparatus and specimens were made by the students themselves. Among the students were skilled hands in agricultural production, rusticated and home-coming educated youths, and rural basic-level cadres. After their departure, the students may continue studies at the school if they come across new problems in practice.

In three years and more, these three schools trained a total of over 4,800 students (including second time ones). Through them, group after group of backbone elements were trained. Now, in every team of Yungch'eng hsien experiment groups have been set up to form a hsien-wide scientific experiment network.

The agricultural technical personnel trained from among the peasants have become a backbone force for propagating advanced experience and conducting scientific experiments on a large scale. They have made prominent contributions toward changing the features of the calamity-prone area.

The arable land of the P'eich'iao commune is almost wholly made up of swampy low-lying land known as "forbidden area" for cotton growing.

Educated youth Ch'uan Feng of the Huanglou youth team who came back from the Putzu "May 7" Cotton School had learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Putzu brigade the revolutionary spirit of fighting heaven and earth and of ever seeking to perfect the cotton-growing technique. Along with four young educated women, he reclaimed from the reed-packed low-lying wasteland seven mow for experimental planting of cotton. They reaped a good harvest in the same year, and the ginned cotton yield averaged 100 catties per mow.

This commune immediately popularized the experience of the Huanglou youth team. 5,000 mow were planted to cotton. The yield measured up to the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In 1972, the area planted to cotton in the whole commune was expanded to 8,700 mow. The average per-mow yield of ginned cotton surpassed 100 catties.

In the past, only four communes north of Yungch'eng hsien grew cotton. Because this group of locally born and raised agricultural technical personnel have widely propagated the Putzu brigade's idea of growing cotton for the revolution and its advanced technique, 19 communes in the whole hsien have now developed cotton production. The acreage planted to cotton has expanded over two times. The per-mow yield of ginned cotton in the whole hsien has risen to 87 catties.

In the past, Yungch'eng grew wheat but seldom followed up with field management after planting. The yield was relatively low. After the establishment of the Kuochuang "May 7" Wheat School, experience in scientific cultivation of wheat was disseminated. After their return to the brigade, the agricultural technical personnel trained by this school energetically led the way in conducting large-scale scientific experiments including large-scale plot formation,

seed selection and manure accumulation. There rapidly shaped up a mass campaign for promoting scientific cultivation of wheat. In 1972, wheat output in the whole hsien was double that before the great cultural revolution. There also emerged a number of brigades with a per-mow wheat output of over 500 catties.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Peking Press Carries Political Report by Comrade Chou En-lai at 10th National Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

the political report made by comrade chou en-lai on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china at the tenth national congress is carried in full by all peking papers today. the text takes up the lower part of the frontpage and the entire second and third pages.

all papers frontpage a large photograph showing the great leader of our party chairman mao tsetung at the tenth national party congress.

the quotation from chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" is printed to the right of the masthead in all peking papers. the newspaper headings, the quotation from chairman mao and the title of the political report are all printed in red.

a picture showing comrade chou en-lai delivering the political report at the tenth national party congress is carried on the second page of all papers.

the "people's daily" devotes its entire fourth page to a set of eight photos taken in the course of the congress, which are also printed in other papers.

Peking Press Carries Party Constitution and Report on Revision of Party Constitution

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

all peking papers devote most of their first three pages to the constitution of the communist party of china adopted by the party's tenth national congress and the report made by comrade wang hung-wen to the congress on the revision of the party constitution.

the papers frontpage a message from comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, who warmly congratulates comrade mao tsetung on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

printed in red in the box on the upper corner of the first page of all peking papers is a quotation from

chairman mao -- "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. . the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism."

the banner headlines of the party constitution and the report on the revision of the party constitution are also printed in red.

there is a photograph showing comrade wang hung-wen making the report to the party congress on the second page of the papers.

the papers also carry messages sent by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the central committee of the viet nam workers' party to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest greetings to its tenth national congress.

the people's daily has on its third page an article by the communist party committee of hsiyang county in north china where the famous tachai production brigade is located, and another article by the crew of the "mao tsetung locomotive" of the peking railway administration, hailing the successful party congress.

GRAIN HARVEST

Two Reports of Good Early Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1. 1973)

reports of good early rice harvests have come in from one of china's major grain producing provinces, szechwan, and the rural areas around shanghai.

the early rice harvest in szechwan in southwest china showed a considerable increase in unit yield over last year. the per-hectare yield of six early rice-growing areas rose anywhere from 5 to 15 per cent.

on the outskirts of shanghai ten counties have gained good early rice yields on large tracts of land. the total output on 130,000 hectares increased by ten per cent, with unit yields as high as six tons per hectare, topping all previous records.

from last autumn to early this year, there was continuous drought in szechwan province and excessive rainfall as well as low temperatures on shanghai's outskirts. the bad weather affected the sprouting and growth of the

rice shoots in both places. however, the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work enhanced the revolutionary determination of the cadres and peasants to conquer the natural adversities. the peasants in szechwan tapped all possible water resources to combat the drought, sowed more rice seedlings and transplanted them at an earlier date; the peasants of the shanghai area improved their field management and applied more fertilizer to promote the sprouting of the rice.

more than 100,000 cadres in szechwan went to work at the commune and production brigade level to sum up and spread their advanced experience in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. during the rice-transplanting period, five secretaries at the administrative region level led more than 10,000 cadres to drought-ridden production brigades and teams in a hilly area, where they joined the peasants in sinking wells and tapping other water resources. thus 18,000 hectares of early rice were saved and a total output 20 per cent higher than that of last year was reaped. similarly on shanghai's outskirts more than 5,000 cadres at the county and commune levels went to work at the grassroots and roused all sections of the people to help in the work of collecting farmyard manure.

the members of the rural communes have made great efforts to apply scientific farming. scientific experimentation groups have been formed in many parts of szechwan to try out the growing of double-crop rice. they have opened up experimental plots, seed plots and high-yield fields. on the shanghai outskirts the rural communes and production brigades and teams also carried out experiments and spread new experience gained in the nursing of rice seedlings, the close-planting of the rice shoots, applying fertilizer and flooding the paddy fields.

North China Autonomous Regions Report Good Spring Wheat Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

inner mongolian autonomous region, a major north china spring wheat producer, reports a better wheat harvest on 600,000 hectares than last year. per-hectare yield registered a ten per cent increase in ulan chap league, bayan naor league, areas irrigated by the yellow river, the tumet plain and other major growing areas.

on more than 100,000 hectares in the ningsia hui autonomous region, where the irrigation system depends on water from the yellow river, spring wheat yield came

to three tons per hectare, equal to the annual grain target set for this region in the national programme for agricultural development. a number of production brigades and teams harvested 3.75 tons per hectare.

the party organizations in these autonomous regions have since last winter led the people of various nationalities in launching a movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. braving severe cold in the last winter-spring period, cadres and peasants in inner mongolia sank 13,000 wells, dug irrigation ditches and canals totalling 10,000 kilometres in length and built a great number of pumping stations, sluice-gates, culverts, dams and other irrigation projects to combat dry spells.

ningsia peasants of hui and han nationalities in areas that depend on the yellow river for water have since last winter dug six trunk drainage canals and 10,000 subsidiary ditches and built 430 irrigation projects. moreover, 20,000 hectares of fields have been levelled and turned into rectangular plots suitable for tractor farming.

during the spring sowing, more than 1,000 cadres in this area of ningsia went to the countryside to work with the peasants, while making investigations and solving problems on the spot. more than 80 per cent of the spring wheat fields were sown to fine strains.

when the crop was at the milking stage, leading cadres of silinghot league in the inner mongolian autonomous region mobilized the peasants to fight and control insect pests. later, the party organizations at all levels sent large numbers of cadres to join the peasants in wheat harvesting.

POWER PLANTS

Up-to-Date Power Plant Built in Northwest Hilly Area

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 1, 1973)

a modern thermal power plant has been completed in the chinling mountain region of northwest china's shensi province. the first generating unit has just gone into operation.

the plant is equipped with 125,000-kilowatt generating sets with inner water-cooled stators and rotors, a hanging inter-reheater, direct current boiler that produces 400 tons of steam per hour, and many other items of new equipment which ensure a high degree of automation.

to build the plant in this mountainous region involved many difficulties and a great amount of work. with criticism of lin piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link, the leading bodies in charge of the project led the workers and cadres in studying the party's general line for building socialism. this enhanced their enthusiasm for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they launched emulation campaigns and made technical innovations. all the various difficulties were tackled and construction went on smoothly.

the construction of the project received support, in equipment, material and manpower, from about 300 industrial enterprises in shanghai, liaoning and 20 other provinces and municipalities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

New Bulgarian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

kostadin grigorov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bulgaria to china, presented credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning.

present on the occasion were counsellor simeon dimitrov and other officials of the bulgarian embassy in china.

also present were yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hsiang chung-pu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

a japanese delegation from economic circles led by kogoro uemura, chairman of the federation of the economic organisations of japan and adviser to the japan-china economic association, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation is composed of more than 40 friends from japanese economic circles. its deputy leaders are yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama and adviser is kazutsura kawase.

the japanese friends were welcomed at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading

members of departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, tsui chun, yang wei, sun ping-hua, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and li yung-ting.

also present at the airport were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and other japanese friends in peking.

wang yao-ting gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese friends of the delegation.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Welcomed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 1, 1973)

a cocktail party was given here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese badminton delegation.

the party was arranged by the japan badminton association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

a message of greetings from japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka was read out at the party. the message expressed "welcome to the chinese badminton delegation's visit to japan and the wish for development of exchange of badminton and everlasting friendship between japan and china."

present at the party were hirotoshi honda, chairman of the japan badminton association; kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and japanese men and women badminton players.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also among the guests.

hirotoshi honda and kenzo nakajima made cordial and friendly speeches at the party.

sun lan, leader of the badminton delegation, in a speech expressed thanks to friends in the japan badminton association for their efforts to expel the chiang kai-shek gang from the international badminton federation.

Chinese and Japanese Badminton Teams Hold First Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 2, 1973)

the visiting chinese badminton team held its first friendly match with the japanese badminton team here today.

among the more than 3,000 spectators were kenzo nakajima, a well-known japanese; hirotoshi honda, chairman of the japan badminton association; chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan; and people from all walks of life in the japanese capital.

in their speeches at the march-in ceremony held before the match, hirotoshi honda and sun lan, leader of the visiting chinese badminton delegation, expressed the hope that through the friendly matches, the players of the two countries would learn from each other, raise their skill and promote their friendship.

the match ended 5:2 in favour of the guest team.

the superb skill and good sportsmanship of the players of the two countries won repeated warm applause from the spectators.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout tokyo's yoyogi gymnasium.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung Sends Message of Greetings to Comrade Mao Tsetung on His Re-Election as Chairman of Central Committee of CPC

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 31, 1973)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, sent a message to comrade mao tsetung extending the warmest congratulations on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
communist party of china

peking

i extend the warmest congratulations and cordial greetings to you on your re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china with the unanimous support of the entire membership of the communist party of china and the chinese people.

the 10th congress of your party was a congress of victors which demonstrated the might of the rock-firm unity of the whole party, whole army and entire people around the central committee of the party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, who founded the communist party of china and has led the chinese revolution along the road of victory.

once again extending warm congratulations to you on the successful 10th congress of the communist party of china, i wish you greater success in your future noble work of organizing and leading the heroic chinese people to implement the line of the 10th congress and wish you good health and a long life.

kim il sung

general secretary of the central committee
workers' party of korea

pyongyang, august 31, 1973

Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Greets Central Committee of Communist Party of China on Triumphant Convocation of Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 30, 1973)

the central committee of the workers' party of korea on august 30 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the triumphant convocation of its tenth national congress. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea, in the name of the members of the workers' party of korea and the entire korean people, extends the warmest fraternal congratulations and militant greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, all the members of the communist party

of china and the brotherly chinese people on the successful holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china in an atmosphere of militant unity.

the communist party of china personally founded by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, is the guiding force of the chinese revolution and the organizer and guide of all victories of the chinese people.

the communist party of china, holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, wisely led the chinese people and thus foiled all sorts of machinations of the enemies at home and abroad and led the chinese revolution along the road of victory in the protracted revolutionary struggle, and has converted the people's republic of china into a socialist power with firm economic potential and powerful defence capability.

in recent years the communist party of china and the great chinese people have vigorously conducted the campaign of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and the education in the line in accordance with the line of unity and victory set forth by the ninth national congress of the party, thereby consolidating the success of the great cultural revolution and further strengthening the unity of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and achieved great successes in the economic construction and defence building of the country by successfully implementing the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

today the people's republic of china, as a powerful anti-imperialist force, is actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the world revolutionary people against imperialism and for freedom and independence; her international position has risen incomparably through the successful implementation of the revolutionary diplomatic line.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is an event of weighty significance in the political life of the members of the communist party of china and the chinese people.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china was a congress of unity, a congress of victory, which smashed the lin piao anti-party clique, united all the party members and people more firmly around comrade mao tsetung and made the communist party of china an invincible militant detachment.

our party and our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all these successes made by the fraternal communist party of china and the chinese people through the hard struggle, and warmly hail them.

we firmly believe that the communist party of china and the resourceful and valiant chinese people under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung will, in the future, too, follow the line and militant tasks set forth by the tenth national congress of the party, continue displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and achieve new, more brilliant victories in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle for achieving territorial integrity.

our two countries are close neighbours and the parties and peoples of korea and china are comrades-in-arms that fought side by side against the common enemies, sharing life and death, weal and woe for a long time.

sealed with blood, the friendship and unity between us who are like an inseparable family is and will be everlasting.

we will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight side by side, in firm unity with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

we once again warmly greet the victorious holding of your party congress.

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

long live the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the parties and peoples of korea and china exclamation

long live ever-victorious marxism-leninism exclamation

the central committee of the workers' party of korea
august 30, 1973

KCNA Holds Meeting Warmly Welcoming Delegation from Hsinhua News Agency

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 31, 1973)

the staff of the korean central news agency held a meeting this evening to warmly welcome the delegation from the hsinhua news agency. the delegation, headed by chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the agency, is on a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the k.c.n.a.

present at the welcoming meeting were, kim song gol, director, ku il son and kim yang son, vice-directors, of k.c.n.a. li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was one of the many distinguished guests.

ku il son, vice-director of the k.c.n.a., and chang chi-chih, leader of the chinese delegation, both spoke at the meeting.

vice-director ku il son said, "the visit of the delegation from the hsinhua news agency will further consolidate and develop the traditional friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries, which is cemented with blood. it will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly cooperation between the journalists and news agencies of the two countries."

he concluded his speech by expressing a conviction that the militant friendship and unity between the peoples, journalists and news agencies of the two countries will be further consolidated and that their common struggle against imperialist aggression and war, and for the realization of socialism and communism will grow stronger.

chang chi-chih expressed heartfelt thanks to the comrades-in-arms of kcna for their grand welcome.

he said: "china-korea friendship nurtured by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung has a long history."

"the close cooperation between the journalists of the two countries is playing an active role in the strengthening of the friendship and in the promotion of the development of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the two countries."

he sincerely praised the achievements won by the korean people in socialist construction and socialist revolution under the brilliant leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea.

he pointed out that: "the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have made unremitting efforts for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. president kim il sung on june 23 this year announced the five-point programme, a programme of historical significance. it is the fairest and most reasonable practical programme for solving the korean question and reflects the strong desire of the entire korean people for the reunification of the fatherland. no reactionary force can stem the historic trend for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. the korean people's national desire for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be realized."

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of brotherly friendship and militant unity.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Minister Aziz Ahmed

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, and m.a. jafri, director-general in the foreign ministry, who is with the minister of state on his visit to china.

present on the occasion were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, and nassem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy here.

also present were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, as well as chang han-chih, shao chiung-chu, lien cheng-pao and wang chun-kuei.

Pakistan Minister Aziz Ahmed Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, and his accompanying official wound up their official visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao and kao chien-chung, and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

the distinguished pakistan guests toured the palace museum and the summer palace today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

Chinese Red Cross Relief Goods Arrive in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Sept. 1, 1973)

the first batch of relief goods including medicine and clothes donated by the red cross society of china to inhabitants in flood-afflicted areas in pakistan arrived here today by a special plane of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

on behalf of the red cross society of china, chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui turned over these goods to w. ahmed khan, director of the karachi office of the central flood relief committee of pakistan, at the karachi airport this afternoon.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chi Peng-fei Meets New Rwandan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei today met justin temahagali, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Venezuelan Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation with venezuelan journalists santiago valero and julio navarro marzo here this morning.

leading members of departments concerned of the hsinhua news agency and the ministry of foreign affairs li yen-nien, tao ta-chao and ma yu-chen were present.

the venezuelan friends arrived in kwangchow on august 15 and reached the chinese capital on august 29. they made visits and toured places of historical interest in kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking and peking. they were guests at a dinner given by chang chen-teh, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, yesterday evening.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Venezuelan Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation with venezuelan journalists santiago valero and julio navarro marzo here this morning.

present were chang cheng-teh, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and li yen-nien, a leading member of a department of the agency.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets 28th Anniversary of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the "people's daily" today devotes its editorial to warmly greeting the 28th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. entitled "the heroic vietnamese people march forward victoriously", the editorial reads as follows:

today is the 28th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. with profound fraternal feelings the chinese people warmly greet the first national day of the vietnamese people after their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and extend the most heartfelt congratulations and the highest respects to the heroic vietnamese people.

the democratic republic of viet nam was personally created by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people. the founding of the d.r.v.n. is the fruit of victory of the vietnamese people in their protracted revolutionary struggle. the vietnamese people are a heroic people tempered in revolutionary wars, and the vietnamese nation is a great nation with glorious traditions of revolution. in order to achieve the independence and liberation of the fatherland, the vietnamese people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, carried out a heroic and unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism and finally achieved victory in the august revolution of 1945. today 28 years ago, president ho chi minh, on behalf of the 30 million vietnamese people, issued the "independence declaration" at ba dinh square in hanoi, solemnly proclaiming to the world: "viet nam has the right to be a free and independent country and in fact it is so already. the entire vietnamese people are determined to mobilize all their physical and mental strength and sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their right to liberty and independence." the vietnamese people have ever since stood up. to safeguard their sacred national rights the vietnamese people, with indomitable heroism and the revolutionary spirit of staunch fighting, have defeated repeated imperialist aggression in the past 28 years and defended the independence, sovereignty and socialist cause of the d.r.v.n. the great victory of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has added a magnificent chapter to the annals of the cause of liberation of the vietnamese nation and made a tremendous contribution to the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations throughout the world. the d.r.v.n., born and grown up in the flames of revolution and war, today stands like a giant in the indo-chinese peninsula in the southeastern part of asia and has become an impregnable anti-imperialist bulwark.

the struggle and victory of the vietnamese people once again demonstrate to the whole world that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution, and this has become an irresistible historical trend. so long as they get united, dare to struggle and be good at struggle, the nations and people who are victims of aggression can surely achieve victory in their wars against aggression.

the people won in wars and wars tempered the people. in the new period following the armistice, the vietnamese people continue to display their war-time revolutionary heroism, maintain high revolutionary vigilance, safeguard and consolidate their revolutionary gains. together with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the d.r.v.n. government has strictly abided by and seriously implemented the provisions of the paris agreement, and has thus made a positive contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of peace in viet nam. the people in north viet nam are engaged in seething production emulation drives, working selflessly in a militant spirit to cure the wounds of war and build socialism. in a short period, they have rapidly restored and developed industry and communications and made remarkable achievements in agriculture after overcoming the calamity of droughts and floods. the people in south viet nam have been making steady progress in their struggle for realizing independence, democracy and national concord in south viet nam.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, not to the reactionaries in viet nam, still less to imperialism." the heroic vietnamese people are marching forward triumphantly. the situation in both south and north viet nam is excellent and becoming ever more so. despite the arduous tasks facing the vietnamese people, we are convinced that having been tempered in prolonged revolutionary wars, they will surely overcome the difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and win new and still bigger victories.

china and viet nam are linked by mountains and rivers and are as closely related as the lips and the teeth. in the protracted revolutionary struggles, the people of our two countries have always supported and encouraged each other, and have forged an unbreakable and militant friendship. the formal friendly visit to china last june by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, led by comrade le duan and comrade pham van dong, has further strengthened and developed the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and two peoples. the chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people, and regarded as their own the difficulties

and victories of the vietnamese people. we shall, as in the past, unswervingly perform our proletarian internationalist duty and resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just struggle till complete victory.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Reception to Celebrate 28th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

attending were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and others.

also present were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were also hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, nguyen chanh, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the republic of south viet nam.

ambassador ngo thuyen proposed a toast to the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, to the tremendous success achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction, and to the great victories won by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in his toast, minister chi peng-fei extended, on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, the warmest greetings to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people. he whole-heartedly wished the vietnamese people still greater victories in their future struggles.

minister chi peng-fei said: "the chinese government and people firmly support the correct stand of strict implementation of the paris agreement taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, firmly support the lao patriotic front for its unremitting efforts for the implementation of the vientiane agreement, and firmly support the "five-point declaration" of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the solemn stand of the statement made by the royal government of national union of cambodia on august 15, 1973. the u.s. government should stop all military intervention against cambodia and let the cambodian people settle their own affairs without any foreign interference. we will, as always, continue to perform our internationalist duty and firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese people till complete victory is won."

also attending the reception were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including han nien-lung, shen chien, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, kuo lin-hsiang, kuo lu, yang tien-kuei, kao hsiu, hsiao peng, shih yi-chih, yen chun, chiao pei-hsin, li ching-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang lei, yang chi and shen tu, and representatives of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee Greets 10th National Congress of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 31, 1973)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party today sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china extending the warmest greetings to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads:

peking

the central committee (10th) of the communist party of china,

dear comrades,

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese working class and the vietnamese people, we wish to convey to the central committee (10th) of the communist party of china, to its entire membership; and the working class and brother people of china our warmest wishes.

over more than half a century of extremely hard and valiant revolutionary struggle, the chinese communist party, headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, has led the chinese people from one victory to another. the shattering of the reactionary rule of imperialism, the feudalist clique and the bureaucratic capitalists and the formation of the people's republic of china have ushered in a new era in the history of china, an era of independence, freedom and socialism. in the wake of the great victory of the russian october revolution, the very glorious victory of the chinese people has dealt a mortal blow at u.s.-led imperialism, thus tipping the world power balance definitely in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

bringing into full play their tradition of dauntless revolution, the industrious and creative chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china, have won tremendous victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning the old, semi-colonial, semi-feudal, poor and backward china into a mighty socialist country with an all-round developed national economy, tremendous defence potentials, and advanced culture, science and technology. the growth of the people's republic of china in all fields has made an important contribution to the strengthening of the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people are greatly elated at these great successes of the communist party of china and the brother chinese people, which we regard as a strong encouragement to our own revolutionary cause.

the 10th congress of the chinese communist party is a very important event in the political life of the party and people of china.

we sincerely wish the communist party of china and the chinese people many more brilliant achievements in socialist construction, thus making worthy contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

dear comrades,

through so many stages of the revolutionary struggle full of difficulties and hardships but crowned with glorious victory, the great friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries, built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have consolidated and developed incessantly.

in the course of the revolution in the past as well as in the present struggle to promote the socialist construction in north viet nam, achieve independence and democracy in south viet nam, and advance toward the peaceful reunification of our country, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed constant, great and precious support and assistance in all fields from the communist party, government and brother people of china. these aids have helped, in an important way, increase our combat strength and our economic and defence potentials, and have provided us with good conditions to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, thus forcing them to sign the paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam.

on this occasion, we wish to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the communist party, the government and the people of china for this noble assistance full of proletarian internationalism.

we are firmly convinced that, in this new stage of our revolutionary struggle, the vietnamese people will continue enjoying the strong support and great assistance of the communist party, the government and the people of china.

in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and the revolutionary cause of the world people and to materialize the testament of our beloved president ho chi minh, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people, as heretofore, will constantly nourish that great "comradely and brotherly" friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of viet nam and china, and make them evergreen.

long live the glorious communist party of china (exclamation)

the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of viet nam and china will flourish forever (exclamation)

the central committee of the
viet nam workers' party

august 31, 1973
hanoi

Vietnam Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

a photo exhibition on viet nam, sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the democratic republic of viet nam, opened at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; diplomatic officials of these two embassies and other vietnamese comrades now in peking were present at the opening ceremony.

shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang hsiao-yun and hsiao teh, deputy directors of departments under the chinese foreign ministry; and people in the capital were also present.

also attending the ceremony were cultural officials of the embassies of various countries here.

some 150 photos are on display at the exhibition which show the glorious victories won by the armed forces and people in south and north viet nam in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the pictures also include vivid scenes of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the people of china and viet nam.

DRVN Consulates-General in Three Chinese Cities Give National Day Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the consulates-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, nanning and kunming gave film receptions in the past two days to mark the 28th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n. feature and documentary films of north and south viet nam were shown.

tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, gave a film reception this evening. present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units and the

kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chang ken-sheng, yeh chien-min, chiao hung-kuang, liu yun-ting, chung ming and lo fan-chun and leading members of other departments concerned, as well as more than 1,000 people from various walks of life.

also present at the film reception were ngo thuyen, the d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and albanian and korean comrades in kwangchow.

le quang nhan, the d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, hosted a film reception yesterday afternoon. among the guests were chin ying-chi, vice-chairman, and chao mao-hsun, standing committee member, of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region; hsiao han, chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming gave a film reception yesterday evening. attending were liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in kunming and other departments concerned. present at the reception were ho thang, the d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, and other officials of the consulate-general.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 1, 1973)

zambian president kenneth david kaunda received yesterday lin sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zambia, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Chinese Embassy in Zambia Holds Memorial Meeting in Honor of Comrade Sun Yen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the chinese embassy in zambia held a memorial meeting on august 21 in honour of comrade sun yen, wife of the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, who had recently fallen a victim to an enemy assassination plot, according to a lusaka report.

all the comrades of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in zambia were present at the memorial meeting. they unanimously pledged to turn sorrow into strength, heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen unity to resolutely smash all enemy provocations and plots to undermine sino-zambian friendship.

comrade sun yen was killed on august 18 by a bomb despicably planted by the enemy in the mail. another staff member of the chinese embassy hua chin-liang was seriously injured by the explosion.

after the incident, zambian president kenneth david kaunda, accompanied by vice-president mathias mainza chona, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs timothy kankasa, the inspector general of the police and other senior officials, went to the hospital to pay their last respects to comrade sun yen. president of the mozambique liberation front samora also went to the hospital to pay his last respects to comrade sun yen. earlier, zambian foreign minister mudenda went to the chinese embassy to express his mourning over the death of comrade sun yen and his sympathy to the bereaved family.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim lin sung expressed his sincere thanks to president kaunda for his kind concern and sympathy and affirmed that the despicable conspiracy of the enemy to sabotage sino-zambian unity and friendship would never succeed.

referring to the incident at a press conference on august 22, president kaunda strongly condemned the despicable enemy act and pointed out that certain people went so far as to gloat over the incident.

"times of zambia" in a commentary on august 24 said: "we would like to condemn the bombing of the chinese embassy in lusaka in the strongest terms. it was a dastardly and cowardly act by the desperate people who would like to see our links with the great chinese people weakened. the friendship between china and zambia is based on a solid foundation, and acts of this nature only help strengthen rather than weaken them."

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

AAA Tournament Competition Resumes

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

competition resumed this afternoon after a day off as players from the three continents began playing in individual events of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

more than 200 players are taking part in the women's singles (seniors) and the girls' singles (junior) events, while about 160 pairs are competing in the men's doubles.

many of the matches this afternoon were closely fought as players have visibly improved skills by different degrees through the competitions in the team events.

ketaka rabenasolo of madagascar, who is making her first appearance in a big international tournament, played two matches in the women's singles event today both to three sets. after beating lydia yovogan of togo 2:1, she lost the second match to therese saad of lebanon 1:2.

playing in the men's doubles event, digamber suwal and prachandra suwal (junior) of nepal won a dual victory this afternoon by beating samuel alicea and manuel derieux of puerto rico and vinay solanky and ferdinand rwegarulila of tanzania by the identical score of 3:2 in the first two rounds. meeting the puerto rican players in the first round, the nepalese pair trailed 0:2 at first, but took the next three sets to win the match.

combining both long drives and hard smashes the tanzanian players made a big challenge to the nepalese players. after both sides won two sets each, the east african players led 10-6 at one time, but the nepalese levelled at 14, 15, 16, and took the winning set 21-18. the winners will meet haile yesus asfaw and demesew ayele of ethiopia in the third round tomorrow morning, the latter having eliminated djibril sangare and boubacar drame of mali 3:2 in the second round.

lolo blandino and jose molina of nicaragua, and karimullah amiri and abdul saleem hekamati of afghanistan, both playing a cutting stroke, were locked in a close tussle. after winning two sets each, the two pairs deuced at 20 in the final set. it was using bold smashes that the nicaragua players took two points to win 22-20.

keen as the competition was, friendship remained to be the dominating feature inside peking's two biggest indoor stadiums. lin tu, a chinese compatriot from china's taiwan province residing in japan, lost her singles match to joan andrades of kenya this afternoon, but she said that she was very glad to make new friends with players from other countries. when

the match was over, the chinese player presented her new friend with two handkerchieves printed with designs by chinese artists specially for the tournament and j. andrades gave her a necklace of yellow and black beads in return and put it around the latter's neck. lin tu told the press: "winning or losing is not important, but friendship is most important."

joseph musisi of the uganda pair was replaced on account of a cold in the doubles match with peruvian players after having the consent on the part of the latter. with their arms thrown around the others' shoulders, the players of the two countries entered the playing arena, humming a joyous tune. after the match, the uganda players walked to the peruvian players and put out their thumbs, shouting "peru" in token of their thanks and respect.

the players from grenada made their first appearance at the a.a.a. tournament today when they played a doubles match with two players of bolivia. although they lost 3:0, the caribbean players were very happy. kenneth quarshie, leader of the grenada delegation, said: "it's a valuable experience for us, we appreciate this opportunity of seeing so many top players meeting here and learning from their good techniques. we appreciate the atmosphere here and the friendly feelings among the players. we have come here as observers, but we are happy to have the opportunity to be able to play in these games."

Asian TT Players in Individual Events of Tri-Continental Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

more than 250 table tennis players from thirty countries and regions in asia are competing in the individual events which started here this afternoon at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

women's singles, men's doubles and girl's singles began this afternoon while men's singles, women's doubles and boy's singles started in the evening. the mixed doubles will commence from september 3.

seeded asian players cha kyung mi and pak yong ok of the democratic people's republic of korea, nguyen thi mai of the democratic republic of viet nam, nguyen thi hong of the republic of south viet nam, miho hamada and sachiko yokota of japan, i. puri of india and hu yu-lan and chang li of china all defeated their opponents. khan keo of laos (patriotic front) overcame the seeded congolese player

t. teme. but another player of laos sou la sy lost to cambodia's ung sanneary.

in the men's doubles, i. nejadi and a. monajati of iran played kuang chiang and wang chung-fen of macao. after losing the first set, the iranian players hit back courageously and the score was deadlocked many times before they conceded the second set 23:25. the macao players played a hard game to win the third and last set 21:18.

in the men's doubles event, nepalese players d. suwal and p. suwal at first trailed 0:2 behind s. alicea and m. derieux of puerto rico. but, through better cooperation and faster attack, they neutralized the spinning chopping strokes of the puerto rican players and caught up at 2:2. in the decisive fifth set, the nepalese players won from the puerto rican players 21:18 and the match 3:2.

in the girls' singles event, palestine's 13-year-old alia halabi met the 12-year-old esther lamptey from ghana. before the match, alia went over to the ghanaian player and they chatted cordially like old friends. alia learned to play table tennis only last year. though she lost the match, her steadfastness and conscientiousness in coping with every shot from the ghanaian player has won praises from spectators.

Individual Events First Day Roundup

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

nearly 500 matches where played among the men and women players from asia, africa and latin america today as play resumed with the individual events at the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this afternoon.

more than 600 players are in the race in the men's and women's singles and doubles, mixed doubles, boys' and girls' singles events. players from mauritania, grenada and other countries and regions who did not take part in the team events are now in competition.

the four singles events are conducted in two stages. the men's singles players are divided into 64 groups, the women into 32 groups, and the boys and girls into 8 groups each. after three days of group round robin competition, the group winners will play by knock-out. the doubles events are played by elimination.

with the exception of a few seeds, the men and women players each had at least one match today. the men's doubles went through the first round while the women's doubles already concluded the second round.

as the gap between asia, africa and latin america and between stronger and less experienced teams is being narrowed, the early rounds of the women's doubles produced quite a number of hard-fought matches.

nguyen thi lan and nguyen thi lan anh of the republic of south viet nam advanced to the third round by defeating leow hok moi and ong siew kim of singapore 3:2 and mary nwaka and modupe beyioku of nigeria 3:1. in the second round match they reached 28:26, the highest set score so far.

hongkong's lo yuk mui and heung kam yuk, argentina's virginia alagia and anabel vitullo, and sri lanka's belle wirekoon and nandini daniel came from behind to win their second round victories over pairs from peru, iraq and mauritius respectively, all played to full five sets.

with the exception of the ghanaian pair of comfort eshun and nancy okwan, the top eight seeded pairs all moved into the third round to be played on tuesday afternoon. the ghanaian pair was eliminated by doreen chow-wah and denise osman of guyana in a four-setter.

as competition went on, expressions of friendship were evident everywhere in the two stadiums. when wadiaa thabet of the people's democratic republic of yemen was playing japan's national champion norio takashima, the japanese captain shigeo ito was chatting with several other yemeni players outside the court. as soon as the match was over, ito praised the young yemeni player for his courageous attacking game against a strong opponent. wadiaa thabet said: "i'm very happy to play a good player. i've learned a lot from the match."

four junior players were chatting merrily in a corner of the playing arena this evening. they were 13-year-old yap chin boon of singapore, the d'almeida sisters of togo, marie and odile, and venezuela's elizabeth popper. yap chin boon signed his autograph on a white ball for the d'almeidas, and later he had a few practice hits with elizabeth. the venezuelan girl said: "i'm so happy to have little friends from asia and africa."

African Players in Individual Events of AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

more than 200 african men and women players went into action in the individual events which began here this afternoon at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the number surpasses the total of african players who took part in the individual competitions at the

afro-asian friendship invitational tournament held here in 1971.

the singles events are being conducted in two stages, first by the group round robin system and then by knock-out among the group winners. the men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles will be played on a knock-out basis.

the events started this afternoon are the women's singles, men's doubles and girl's singles. twentyone of the 65 seeded players in the women's singles event and five of the 16 seeded pairs in the men's doubles are from africa. there is no seeding for the junior events.

except adar islow mohamed of somali who will play tomorrow, all the seeded african players in the women's singles event were fielded this afternoon.

the congolese woman player gisele solat, who began playing table tennis not long ago, met katia georgiou of cyprus today. seeing her lack of experience, georgiou patiently fed balls for her to smash. this friendly spirit drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

the match over, g. solat told hsinhua: "through today's contest, i feel we have strengthened our friendship with the cyprus players. this is a friendly match. as you see, i don't play very well, but i have come here for friend-ship."

somali woman player saredo ali abukar smashed courageously and executed some beautiful shots today in a match with hu yu-lan, the reigning world women's singles champion. though losing to hu 0:2, she said the match was remarkable for she had made friend with the world champion and learned a lot through the match. before the contest, hu yu-lan presented a handkerchief printed with the tournament emblem to her as a souvenir.

thirtynine pairs of african players were fielded in the men's doubles this afternoon. egypt's seeded players galal ezz and ahmed dawlatly played a well-coordinated hard-hitting game today to win from a. venegas and g. echeverria of ecuador 3:0. v. solanky and f. rwegarulila of tanzania, another seeded african pair, exchanged hits and counterhits with d. suwal and p. suwal of nepal in a hard fought five-set match. in the decisive fifth set, the nepalese players trailed behind at first, but they stepped up their attack to pull up at 18 all and then scored three points in a row to win the match.

following is part of the results of the first and second rounds of men's doubles competition in which african players emerged winners:

haile yesus/demesew (ethiopia) vs.
d. sangare/b. drame (mali) 3:2

l. fenuyi/l. sunmola (nigeria) vs.
ghassan/walid (syria) 3:0

h. sonbol/y. zakaria (egypt) vs.
m. rhim/a. zouaoui (tunisia) 3:0

s. kasama/m. sikanyika (zambia) vs.
abdel haye/h. sy (mauritania) 3:0

hagi maow sid/mohamed elmoghe hersi (somalia) vs.
m. smati/z. chair (algeria) 3:0

e.a. quaye/e.o. quaye (ghana) vs.
b. mumba/b. mwale (zambia) 3:0

r. ggayi/s. kamara (uganda) vs.
p. moseray/b. turner (sierra leone) 3:0

c. randrianarison/a. ramboarison (madagascar) vs.
wadiaa/s. ahmed (democratic yemen) 3:0

gaye/b. njie (gambia) vs.
r. barrenechea/j. olivencia (uruguay) 3:0

w. chinkwo/r. effange (cameroon) vs.
bah/m. messoud (mauritania) 3:0

f. kabbani (egypt)/k. sakamoto (japan) vs.
abu-saleh/abu-alenein (palestine) 3:0

ITTF Awards St. Bride Vase Replica to Chuang Tse-tung at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

chuang tse-tung, china's former world men's singles table tennis champion from 1961 to 1965, was awarded a replica of the st. bride vase at a ceremony held by the international table tennis federation in peking this evening.

the ceremony was attended by roy evans, i.t.t.f. president, and mrs. evans; hisao kido, i.t.t.f. deputy president, and mrs. kido; a.k. vint, i.t.t.f. honorary general secretary, and mrs. vint; jean mercier, i.t.t.f. honorary treasurer, and mrs. mercier; and amin abou heif, i.t.t.f. vice-president.

present were wang meng, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, tung shou-yi, chung shih-tung, chen hsien, huang wen chin, tung chung, wei ming; veteran table tennis players hsu yin-cheng, li fu-jung, chang hsieh-lin, chiu chung-hui, cheng min-chih, ho tsu-pin; and chinese coaches and sportsmen of various events; totalling more than 800 people.

roy evans, on behalf of the i.t.t.f., presented the replica of the st. bride vase to chuang tse-tung and spoke at the ceremony. he said chuang tse-tung won in succession the men's singles title in 1961, 1963 and 1965, and is a brilliant exponent of modern table tennis.

chuang tse-tung in his speech expressed his determination to work for the development of world table tennis and the strengthening of friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries.

chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, also spoke at the ceremony.

Latin American Table Tennis Players Off to Good Start in Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

one hundred and forty-one tennis players from 22 latin american countries and regions are taking part in the individual events that began this afternoon at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament in peking.

the matches were held today on 32 tables in the magnificent capital and peking workers' indoor stadiums. the men's and women's singles are being conducted in 64 and 32 groups respectively and boys' and girls' singles each in eight groups, all on a round robin basis, in the first stage; men's, women's and mixed doubles shall be played by knockout.

more lively the competition halls were permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity. players who had competed in the team events were particularly happy to meet again today. those who did not take part in the team events were also in high spirits. players from different countries who paired in the doubles matches cooperated beautifully and achieved good results.

the grenada table tennis players, who did not take part in the team events, appeared in the arena for the first time today. the tenacious spirit and good sportsmanship they displayed in a doubles match with the bolivian singles champion and runner-up won warm applause from the spectators.

drikenneth quarshie, leader of the grenada table tennis delegation, said: "i am impressed by the friendly atmosphere here and the friendly feelings among the players. we've come as observers. but we are happy to have the opportunity to take part in the contest."

latin america has forty-three men's and 28 women's pairs taking part in the doubles events, and 92 men players and 49 women players in the singles events. twenty of the 81 seeded players in the men's singles event and 15 of the 65 seeds in the women's singles come from latin america.

the seeded women players of venezuela, argentina, guyana, chile, cuba, curacao and trinidad and tobago remained unbeaten in today's keen contest.

of the more than 70 junior players from the three continents taking part in the junior singles, 15 boys and nine girls are from latin america.

Morning Round-Up (September 2) at Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

32 pairs from 22 countries and regions survived the first three rounds of elimination matches in the men's doubles event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this morning.

japan, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, malaysia, nigeria, egypt, trinidad and tobago, macao and kenya have two pairs each qualifying for the fourth round. other pairs come from the democratic republic of vietnam, nepal, ghana, dahomey, iran, cambodia, china, argentina, barbados, hongkong, lebanon, india and the philippines. one pair is made up of farouk kabbani of egypt and kenichi sakamoto of japan.

tokio tasaka and yuujiro imano of japan, pak kil du and yun chul of korea, and hsi en-ting and liang ko-liang of china, the first three seeded pairs, passed the early rounds smoothly by winning their matches by the identical score of 3:0. babatunde obisanya and fatai ayinde of nigeria, the fourth seeded pair, lost one set to emmanuel aryee quaye and ebenezer quaye of ghana in the second round though they have entered the fourth round.

the most closely-fought matches in the third round were those between hitesh shah and ricky khosla of kenya and claude randrianarison and arison ramboarison of madagascar, and between fan sin wai and koay huck siang of malaysia and kumuth lienghirasith and sirichai watanametta of thailand. both matches were played to five sets before the kenya and malaysian pairs won them to advance into the next round.

hoang the vinh and nguyen ngoc luong of the democratic republic of viet nam made a good show of their fighting spirit when they extended farouk kabbani of egypt and kenichi sakamoto of japan in the men's doubles match. the vietnamese players smashed their way and took the first set 21-8, but the egyptian-japanese pair changed to an attacking game, helping them to win the next three sets and the match.

the first stage group round robin series of the girls' singles (junior) are nearing completion, with winners decided for six of the eight groups this morning. the group winners are kumi maeda of japan, lin pei-ching of macao, ma kyin win of burma, dede odile d'almeida of togo, chang san sun of korea and raquel ortiz tresod of cuba. the two other winners will be decided tomorrow.

matches are still being played in the first group round robin series of the women's singles event (seniors).

Men's and Women's Singles Near Half-Way Stage at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the men's and women's singles events drew near the half-way stage this afternoon at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

instead of the usual knock-out system for the singles and doubles events where one defeat means elimination, the current tournament conducts the singles events in a round-robin series so that the players can have more opportunities to exchange experience.

players in the men's singles event play in 64 groups and those in the women's singles play in 32 groups. only the group winners advance to the next stage where play will be by elimination.

in this way the tournament not only has the largest field of entries but also a heavier playing schedule than most international tournaments. but the players are eager to learn and are not worried by the tight schedule. they said the friendly atmosphere and other pleasantries had more than made up for it.

an example of the prevailing eagerness was shown by zohra saad of tunisia. after her match with china's hu yu-lan, the current world women's singles champion, they sat side by side to discuss how to play better table tennis. hu yu-lan

told zohra she did not impart enough spin to her service and attacking strokes. to illustrate what she meant, she asked zohra to join her in practice and demonstrated to her the various strokes and how to deal with them effectively.

at the request of the peruvian players, china's world men's singles champion hsi en-ting played an exhibition match with teammate liang ko-liang. luis legarda, the peruvian number one, acted as umpire. the exhibition match was stopped short amid an outburst of laughter when legarda showed he could not officiate as well as he could play the game and got the count mixed up.

the group matches will be completed tomorrow and most of the players still have one or two more matches to play. pakistan's shaheen usmani, however, was the first player to have advanced to the last 32 after having played and won all her group matches by this afternoon. she has won from miriam meza of ecuador, adar islow mohamed of somalia, gloria deyn of aruba, and sabina tafe nkeng of cameroon.

keen competition in the past two days has witnessed some of the lower ranked players play courageously to win from the seeded players. pak yong sun, a teenage player of the democratic people's republic of korea, won from ghana's comfort eshun who, together with compatriot nancy okwan, were the all-african no. 2 women's doubles pair.

corrine dharmaratne of sri lanka won a close three-set match from colombia's seeded player lucia velez. indu puri, the indian number one and one of the 16 seeded players of the tournament, lost to japan's immaculate tomie edano in an exciting match this afternoon.

cha kyung mi, playing captain of the korean women's team and one of the top seeded player, played a strong attacking game to win from cheng huai-ying of china today.

in other closely contested matches this afternoon, bentley mumba of zambia won from george dunbar of liberia. sassy ngom, playing captain of senegal, won from kenneth quarshi, president of the table tennis association of grenada. walberto lopez of nicaragua played annesley gomez of sri lanka to the margin of 21-14, 20-22 and 19-21 before he lost the match. his performance drew applause from the spectators.

Asian Players on Second Day of Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the field of the men's and women's doubles was both trimmed down to 32 after three rounds of elimination play at the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

19 asian pairs in both doubles events won through.

five seeded asian men pairs tokio tasaka/yuujiro imano of japan, nguyen ngoc phan/tran van quynh of the democratic republic of viet nam, khau bou/kim yong of cambodia and hsi en-ting/liang ko-liang of china and pak kil du/yun chul of the democratic people's republic of korea survived the first three rounds of play. six seeded asian women combinations cha kyung mi/pak yong ok of the d.p.r.k., chen ching-ying/ou jih-hsi of macao, lo yuk mui/heung kam yuk of hongkong, cheng huai-ying/chang li of china, nguyen thi mai/vu thu nga of the d.r.v.n. and miho hamada/sachiko yokota of japan ran out winners in the first three rounds in the women's doubles.

the nepalese pair of digamber suwal and prachandra suwal defeated ethiopia 3:0, the iranian combination of mohammad sanjari and meraj alizadeh had to fight hard before beating guyana 3:1.

in the girls' singles event, kumi maeda of japan, yip pch cheng of malaysia, lin pei-ching of macao, ma kyin win of burma, chang san sun of the d.p.r.k. ran out winners in their respective groups in the first stage round robin series of competition.

in the women's singles event, indian seeded player indu puri extended tomie edano of japan before conceding the match 1:2.

the match of the boy's singles between korea's kim chang am and yap chin boon of singapore highlighted this afternoon's action. the korean boy beat yap chin boon 2:0. the fifteen-year-old kim chang am came from a family of table tennis enthusiasts. his brother kim chang ho and sisters kim chang ram and kim chang ae are all well-known players in the world of table tennis. kim chang am captured the boys' singles championship this year at a national tournament. today he was making his international debut in the match.

executing many beautiful loop drives, the korean boy crept into an early lead of 9:8. he stood away from the table and sent lobs across the court. yap chin boon jumped to smash a flurry of six high balls and missed the point. yap chin boon found difficulty in coping with his opponent's service and lost the set. kim chang am kept pressure on yap's backhand in the second set. after the score was tied at 13:13, kim chang am pulled away to take the set and match 2:0. the crowd gave the two boys a big hand, warmly applauding the two junior players.

the malaysian pair of fan sin wai and koay huck siang and the thai partnership of kumuth lienghirasith and sirichai watanametta had a gruelling match between them. when the set score was at 2:2, the thai boys smashed a flurry of winners to snatch the set and match 3:2.

as the competition at the tri-continental tournament became increasingly gruelling, friendship between the players of the three continents grew warmer. afghan players mohammad naim samini and akhtar mohammad kharoti met two chinese table tennis players from shanghai at the gala party on the morning of august 31 and they became very good friends. after the party was over, the afghan players asked the two shanghai players to stay and swim with them. on departing, the afghan players, gripping the hands of the two shanghai players, said in persian as well as in chinese: "friendship".

mairy michaillioes from cyprus has made many new friends. in the women's singles match today, she met chou chung chu of the team of the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. a veteran player, she captured the national women's singles championship many times, while chou chung chu was but an up-and-coming player. mairy played every stroke very conscientiously and after the match they became good friends. they talked to each other in the playing court and did not depart until mairy had to play the next match in another court. they promised to meet each other again. lina alayoubi of lebanon felt slightly indisposed yesterday. she went to play just the same. she said: "winning or losing doesn't matter. i've come to play for friendship."

Eight African Pairs Enter Fourth Round of Men's Doubles in Tri-Continental Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

eight pairs of table tennis players from five african countries won in the third round of men's doubles at the current tri-continental tournament in peking and are thus qualified for the fourth round to be played on september 4th. in the women's doubles, three african pairs will play in the third round.

only 32 pairs of players are left in the men's doubles event, including two pairs each from nigeria, egypt and kenya and one each from ghana and dahomey.

among the five seeded african pairs in the men's doubles event, the tanzanian and tunisian pairs were eliminated in the second round. the other three, from nigeria, egypt and ghana, defeated peru, curacao and maldives 3:0, 3:1 and 3:0 respectively this morning.

kenyan players showed good form in the men's doubles this morning by playing a very active and tenacious game. the match between khosla and shah of kenya and randrianarison and ramboarison of madacascar was extended to the maximum five sets. the kenyan players won the first two sets 21:17 and 21:14. but later their opponents gained the initiative by quick smashing and took the two following sets 21:18 and 21:17. in the fifth and deciding sets, the two pairs engaged in an exchange of smashes before the better coordinated kenyan players won 21:15. another pair of kenyan men players won 3:1 from h. latheef and abdul sattar of maldives.

y. kidjo and avognon of dahomey beat lopes and h.g. croes from aruba 3:1. they lost the second set by the close score 20:22.

fenuyi and sunmola of nigeria and sonbol and zakaria of egypt overpowered their opponents from singapore and laos (patriotic front) 3:0 respectively.

kabbani of egypt partnered kenichi sakamoto of japan in a thrill-packed match with hoang the vinh and nguyen ngoc luong from the democratic republic of viet nam. the spectators warmly applauded each remarkable shot played by them. kabbani and kenichi sakamoto won 3:1.

three seeded african pairs won in the second round of the women's doubles yesterday evening: kamal and gharbi of egypt, jacks and johnson of nigeria and laure camara and lucrece camara of guinea defeated players from hongkong, jamaica and the sudan respectively. eshun and okwan of ghana, another seeded pair, yesterday met chow-wah and osman of guyana, caribbean women's doubles champion, in a well-matched contest. playing top drives at some distance from the table, the ghanaian pair took the first set 21:16. but the players of guyana proved capable in both attacking and defence. they took the three following sets and the match. after watching the match, wang chih-liang, deputy-leader of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china, said to hsinhua: "the ghanaian players are quite strong. and they will become stronger still if they add more power to their attack and more variety to their spinning shots."

in the men's singles group round robin series, seeded african players solomon of ethiopia, malu of zaire, a. fezzani of tunisia, y. kidjo of dahomey, h. shah of kenya and m. youla of guinea emerged victorious in their first two matches played last night and this morning. g. ezz of egypt, j. quansah of ghana and hao thyn voon of mauritius all won their first match this afternoon. their good sportsmanship and skill won praises from the spectators.

the women's, boys' and girls' singles events which started yesterday continued in the morning and afternoon sessions today.

Individual Events Second Day Roundup

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

play went true to form when the eight top seeds in both men's and women's singles events remain unbeaten in the second day of the individual events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here today.

playing in a group round robin series, the men players have so far had three matches each while the women have had three or four matches each. each player will have one or two more matches tomorrow before the group winners are decided. in the second stage the 64 men's group winners and 32 women's group winners will compete by the elimination system.

reigning world women's singles champion hu yu-lan is leading in group one with four wins. cha kyung mi of the democratic people's republic of korea defeated china's hard-hitting cheng huai-ying in two straight sets to be on top in group 32 with three victories. nguyen thi mai of the democratic republic of viet nam and hilda avaria vargas of chile also lead in group 8 and group 24 with four wins.

the first eight seeded players in the men's singles including china's hsi en-ting and nigeria's babatunde obisanya all won the two matches they played today. however, several of them met strong opposition in their respective groups. the number two seed tokio tasaka of japan was strongly challenged by mexican player sergio garcia who attacked from beginning to end. it was tasaka's faster speed and more accurate hits that pulled him through.

china's hsi en-ting, world men's singles champion, had a friendly match with the dominican player daniel sepulveda this evening. they had met during a pre-tournament practice session. when they came for the match today, they exchanged greetings and souvenirs. d. sepulveda told hsi en-ting: "i may be no match for you in table tennis. but i'll try my best to be exemplary in promoting friendship." later, he boldly challenged the world champion by launching a two-wing offensive game. hsi en-ting jumped back to let loose balloon balls. after the match, they sat down for a chat, and hsi en-ting gave him some pointers.

one of the oldest players at the tournament is 45-year-old zvenka de rosso of bolivia. she engaged sachiko yokota, japan's national champion, in a group 25 match. she displayed much grace and agility. when sachiko yokota thanked her for the good game, de rosso replied: "it's fascinating to be able to play with so many players from so many countries. everyone here is friendly. of course, everyone is trying to score better results in competition. but, win or lose, friendship always remains."

after van la sy of laos (patriotic front) won a two-set match from the somali player hussein yusuf shuriye, he was immediately surrounded by eight boys and girls from macao. when van la sy told them that he began playing ping pong just two years ago, macao players praised him for his marked progress. van la sy said that his level of play was still very low and that he would learn from them and other players.

Latin American Table Tennis Players Show Good Skill and Sportsmanship at Tri-Continental Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

four men's and ten women's pairs from latin america have entered the pool of the last 32 respectively in the men's and women's doubles events of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here. raquel ortis tresod of cuba emerged group winner in the first stage of the girls' singles event. the men's and women's singles events are still in the thick of battle.

the four latin american pairs left in the men's doubles are: selwyn singh and mansingh amarsingh and stephen wade and lionel darceuil of trinidad and tobago, eduardo armando benitez and alfredo meyer of argentina, and emeric ainsley cummins and carlton henderson sealy of barbados. the ten women's pairs left are: lucia velez and vargas of colombia, doreen chow-wah and osman of guyana, alagia and vitullo of argentina, velasquez and lastra and toledo and ortiz of cuba, popper and de gaal of venezuela, iriarte and villoro of mexico, avaria and pastenes of chile, desouza and hall of jamaica, and ridderstap and h. croes of aruba.

many players in the double events were closely matched. they fought one battle after another in excellent cooperation, producing many good shots. jamaica's pair of donovan anderson and richard louis george stephenson played beautifully in a match with uganda's sammy kamara and rustico ggayi. both sides chopped steadily and attacked at opportune moments. they had to play five sets to decide the winner. in the deciding set, the score was tied many times before the jamaica pair took it 21:14 by hitting winners down both wings. other close contests included the matches of hose and r. begina of curacao vs. gutterrez and alba of cuba, luis boyan and mario figueroa of bolivia vs. gaston pierre ranaivoarisoa and guy raonindriaka of madagascar.

most players in the women's singles event have played three to four matches. yolanda velasquez portal of cuba, doreen chow-wah of guyana, monica marie desouza of jamaica, magda hansen of curacao and judith boucaud of trinidad and

tobago took all the four matches they played. erika medina sutherland of chile also remained unbeaten.

the men's singles matches were keener than yesterday. of the 18 seeded players from latin america, only three remained unbeaten: cuba's ricardo de armas chao, guyana's garth isaacs and peru's luis legarda.

the competition has brought the hearts of players from asia, africa and latin america closer together. they not only tried to give their best performance, but also helped and learned from one another.

charles collins of liberia hurt his leg during a match this afternoon. seeing this, his opponent denis thomas from grenada immediately stopped and went over to give him a massage. collins was very much moved and after a brief rest continued the friendly match to the end. though thomas lost 0:2, he felt happy, because he won friendship. collins said that the encounter had deepened the fraternal feelings between them.

puerto rico's samuel alicea smashed so hard that he hurt his back muscle during a match with lebanon's mohamed jawhar.. but he stuck to the end. jawhar praised his tenacious spirit and pledged to learn from him.

guyana's doreen chow-wah was very glad to have a match with chinese player lin tu (taiwan province) and they chatted cordially after the match. both expressed their determination to work for greater unity and friendship among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america. toward noon, when chinese player hsi en-ting, reigning world men's singles champion, and liang ko-liang were talking with players from bolivia, argentina and peru, some players from dahomey joined and they had photos taken together as a constant reminder of their friendship. hsi en-ting said: "it's gratifying to see so many players from asia, africa and latin america working together to enhance the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three continents."

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* NATIONAL *
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DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

All-Round Prosperity Through Taking Grain As the Key Link

- an account of the development of a diversified economy by Shihfang hsien, Szechwan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1973)

Over 100 li west of Ch'engtu is Shihfang hsien, home of the famous sun-dried tobacco (晒烟). Lying at the northern part of the Plain of Western Szechwan, this hsien gets on very well in the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries, and there is a bustling scene of prosperity everywhere. Over a large stretch of tobacco-sunning area, male and female commune members intensively apply themselves to the control of insect pests. In the field just shorn of its wheat crop, people are setting oxen to plowing or transplanting rice seedlings. On the sunning ground, the last batch of wheat is being threshed. On both sides of the canals that crisscross the place are rows of closely planted trees like verdant screens. In the village, pigs and cattle fill sheds to an overflow and chickens and ducks chase around in droves. The humming machines in the side-occupation processing workshops and farm implement factories is carried over the fields a greater or shorter distance.....

Shihfang hsien has flat embankment areas, mounds and hills and mountainous areas, but most of its land lies in the flat embankment areas. Its soil is fertile, and the climate congenial and moist. It is suited to the development of grain production and a diversified economy. In the past few years, in the course of launching a penetrating campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the whole hsien has seriously carried out the guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link." Great progress has been made in the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, side occupations and fisheries.

In 1972, though hit by seriously low temperature, drought, insect pests, etc., the whole hsien still maintained a record surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for the fourth consecutive year. Rapeseed output averaged 276 catties per mow and the tobacco yield 188 catties per mow, both surpassing the highest level in history. On the basis of maintaining "one pig per capita" for seven consecutive years, the number of hogs kept rose to "one pig per mow." Total hsien-wide income from agriculture and side occupations rose 3.5 percent, compared with the preceding year. Another bumper harvest was again reaped in all spring crops this year. The diversified economy showed continuous growth. Income from the diversified economy provided funds for the development of agricultural mechanization. At present, the whole hsien owns farm machines and implements over five times as many as three years ago. The processing of agricultural produce and by-products and fodder crushing have basically been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

Smash "One Single Undertaking," Grasp "Overall Development"

Firm implementation by Shihfang hsien of the guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link" was marked by a tortuous process of the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines.

After 1958, this hsien combined a vigorous effort toward grain production with the active development of multiple undertakings. A rapid increase was witnessed in grain, edible oil, tobacco leaves, pigs, etc. But due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, there appeared an evil trend toward free cultivation of crops and preoccupation with one single undertaking. The diversified economy of some communes and brigades did not take agriculture as the mainstay and use side occupations to sustain agriculture but took profits as the main motivation. A relatively serious capitalist tendency was in evidence. A handful of class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to stir up trouble. A very acute struggle between two roads followed.

The revolutionary storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution served to criticize the revisionist line, rectify the capitalist tendencies and correctly orient the diversified economy. But in some communes and brigades, there again appeared another tendency. Certain cadres failed to draw a clear dividing line between policies and developed the erroneous idea that "it is safe to grasp grain production and risky to grasp a diversified economy." They dared not take an active part in promoting diversified undertakings lest others might associate this with the promotion of capitalism. As a result, the diversified economy for a time stood still. Income dropped, production funds became a problem, the development of agricultural production was also affected.

To sum up experiences and lessons drawn from the development of diversified economy in the winter of 1963, Shihfang hsien made a penetrating investigation and study. Two typical experiences were analyzed.

The first typical example was the 7th brigade of the Maching commune. Before 1965, under the influence of the erroneous idea of "one single undertaking," this brigade one-sidedly devoted itself only to grain production without paying simultaneous attention to the development of a diversified economy. As

a result, funds became as short as manure supplies. Per-mow grain output for long hovered around 500 catties or so. Later, they overcame this one-sidedness in the course of launching the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They continued to take grain as the key link and, at the same time, developed pig-raising, duck-breeding, power-oriented processing and other side occupations. In several years, an accumulation of over 180,000 yuan was obtained to allow the purchase of four tractors and 34 sets of other farm machines and implements in succession. The level of agricultural mechanization was raised. Such a way of doing things yielded prominent results: The average per-mow grain output rapidly rose from 500 catties in 1965 to over 1,400 catties and the per-mow rapeseed output from 100 catties to over 270 catties. The number of hogs reached one per capita, and the annual income from side occupations amounted to over ¥30,000.

Another typical example was the Yünhsi commune which mainly produced sun-dried tobacco and rapeseed. Some production brigades of this commune in the past occupied themselves solely with economic crops and not with grain production. As a result, grain production failed to move ahead and an annual grain supply of 200,000 or 300,000 catties had to be obtained from the state. The economic crops were also not developed at a fast rate. Later, through revolutionary mass criticism, they seriously carried out the guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link." Per-mow grain output rose very rapidly from 700-odd catties to over 1,300 catties. Per-mow rapeseed output broke through the barrier of 300 catties. Per-mow sun-dried tobacco output reached 200 catties. Greater progress was also made in other side occupations.

Shihfang hsien applied the experiences and lessons drawn from these two communes and brigades, to giving the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien a living education in the line. Everyone was made to further understand that Chairman Mao's guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link" is a scientific reflection of the dialectical relations of interdependence and mutual promotion between agriculture on the one hand and forestry, stock-raising, side occupation and fisheries on the other. In developing agricultural production, we can in no way occupy ourselves with "one single undertaking." This hsien paid great attention to giving basic-level cadres and the masses education in policy and ideology to make them draw a clear line of distinction between the diversified economy and "putting money in command," between cultivation based on state plans and "free cultivation," between proper side occupations and capitalist tendencies. Because of this, the cadres and the commune members raised their consciousness, knew the direction and understood the relevant policy. Their enthusiasm for the development of grain and subsidiary production grew stronger.

Overall Planning, a Rational Layout

After two years of arduous efforts, Shihfang hsien witnessed in 1970 gratifying progress in agriculture and sideline production. Total grain output rose 44.8 percent, compared with two years ago, rapeseed output 5.2 percent, and the number of hogs 22.7 percent. Total income from agriculture and side occupations was 18.3 percent higher than two years ago. At the time, some people thought that with a number of major items grasped, they had almost done everything in promoting diversified undertakings. They were disposed to be content

with the status quo and to think that production had reached the ceiling. To overcome such a sentiment of self-complacency, the leading members of the hsien first went separately deep into the midst of flat embankment areas, mounds and hills and mountainous areas to make investigations. It was found that big progress had really been made in the development of diversified undertakings in recent years, but as far as items were concerned, while attention had been paid to the major varieties, the minor varieties were neglected. Especially in the case of traditional undertakings, such as bee-keeping and fish-breeding in the flat embankment area, and medicinal herbs, wood oil, lacquer and other produce in the mountainous area, proper production arrangements had not been made. It was also found that some communes and brigades lacked sufficient funds for the development of production and that some commune members were relatively pinched for money in their daily life. Therefore further development of the diversified economy was most essential and also had a bright future.

Shihfang hsien once again organized cadres to associate reality with the serious study of Chairman Mao's guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link," and the relevant teachings. They further realized that in order to develop the diversified economy, they could not be satisfied with grasping only a few major items, but should fully exploit manpower and material resources according to local conditions, properly and wholly grasp the layout of the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and the 12 items of grain, cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous articles, increase social wealth to the maximum extent and make the greatest contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction. The leading members of the hsien then led four investigation groups to the lower levels to give communes and brigades concrete help in laying hold of ideology, planning and measures and making overall arrangements for major and minor sideline production.

Due to the practice of overall planning and rational layout according to local conditions, the grasping of both major and minor items were properly emphasized. In 1971, hsien-wide total grain production reached over 290 million catties to surpass the highest level in history. The number of diversified undertakings increased from 25 to 35, and the income was up 15.8 percent compared with the preceding year.

Fight Arrogance and Self-Complacency, Advance Continuously

Under the excellent situation marked by a hsien-wide bumper grain harvest and the continuous development of the diversified economy in 1971, Shihfang hsien was shocked by a salient condition in the course of summing up experiences. It was that the predetermined production plan for the traditional staple economic crop of sun-dried tobacco in this hsien had not been fulfilled. The leading members of the hsien Party committee headed for the lower levels to make investigations and studies. It was found that those communes and brigades were unable to fulfill the sun-dried tobacco plans mainly because they had not solved opportunely in a down-to-earth manner various concrete contradictions

and policy problems in the development of diversified undertakings. The appearance of this condition at the grassroots level had much to do with the thinking and style of work of the leadership of the hsien. It turned out that under the situation of victory, some leading members had developed arrogance and self-complacency. They thought that since sun-dried tobacco was a traditional produce of Shihfang and the masses had no lack of cultivation experiences, there was no need for them to give extra guidance.

In the course of summing up the lesson drawn from sun-dried tobacco production, Shihfang hsien came to understand further that arrogance and self-complacency was by no means a small problem but a major one hampering the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guideline and policies. The more favorable the situation of victory, the greater the necessity to stay humble and modest and keep a sober head. The responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee made a self-criticism. Thereafter, they constantly went deep into the midst of the grassroots levels to give guidance in different areas, fixed points and categories of work. They also energetically popularized the experience of advanced units and solved the problems appearing in sun-dried tobacco production and other diversified undertakings. Under the guidance of the guideline of "all-round development with grain as the key link," they forged ahead continuously.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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It Is Necessary To Pay Great Attention to the Diversified Economy

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1973)

The policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link" forward by Chairman Mao is a basic policy for promoting socialist agricu on a larger scale. Only by correctly carrying out this policy can we win still greater victory in depth and breadth in our march forward to production, and in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. This proof is provided by the fact that many places in recent years have achieved overall development in the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries.

At present, there still exists in some areas the phenomenon of grasping grain production without grasping diversified undertakings. Some comrades stand grain production against the diversified economy and mechanically split up the dialectical relations between the two. They hold that only by first seeking an upsurge in grain production can we later talk about the development of a diversified economy. Because they cannot draw a clear line of distinction between the socialist diversified economy and capitalist tendencies, some people dare not take up diversified undertakings and even impose restrictions on proper diversified undertakings. All these ideas are not conducive to the overall development of agriculture.

The policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link" reflects the dialectical relations of interdependence and mutual promotion between grain production and diversified undertakings. Grain production provides a foundation for the development of diversified undertakings. Diversified undertakings in turn provide funds and create material conditions for grain production. Sole preoccupation with grain production without grasping diversified undertakings runs counter to dialectics governing the development of agriculture and is a reflection of the metaphysical viewpoint in production. In such a case, even if a temporary upsurge in grain production is achieved, the shortage of funds and the inability to keep pace with it in irrigation facilities, manure, farm machines and implements and other factors would likewise render a continuous increase in grain production impossible.

In order to implement further the policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link," we must draw a clear line of distinction between socialist diversified undertakings and capitalist tendencies. Practice of some areas shows that a distinction should be made mainly on the following aspects:

To comply with the requirements of state plans and carry out Party policies or to care only for making money in disregard of state plan requirements and to violate Party policies;

To focus on collective operations and, at the same time, encourage the development of proper family side occupations by commune members, or to promote individual side occupations;

To gear plans to local conditions and make rational arrangements for production, or to give up agriculture for commerce, or to seek blind development in disregard of the availability of raw materials, the market conditions and other factors, and even the disruption of natural resources;

To effect the proper exchange of products through the socialist commercial channel or to use them for speculation and manipulation;

To incorporate the income from collective operations into the aggregate income from agriculture and side occupations for unified distribution so as to increase the commune members' income and incessantly strengthen the collective economy, or to distribute every cent under other designations without retaining anything for accumulation.

Capitalist tendencies must be criticized, and proper diversified undertakings must be energetically developed. This represents a struggle between the two kinds of ideology, the two lines and the two roads.

It should be our firm belief that only by strengthening Party leadership and conducting penetrating and meticulous education in ideology and political line and relying on the broad masses of basic-level cadres and commune members to distinguish between the correct and wrong lines and policies can we correctly and wholly implement the policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link," promote more and better diversified undertakings in socialist agriculture and create a new phase of overall prosperity in the five sectors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Develop Local Industries in a Vigorous Effort To Support Agriculture

- an investigation of the planned promotion of hsien and commune industries by Shulu hsien in support of agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1973)

The CPC committee and revolutionary committee of Shulu hsien in Ho took Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as the key link and act implemented the general policy of developing the national economy by "t agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" to cor handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy indust They placed the development of agriculture in the position of prime impo and started industries in the hsien and communes around agriculture to give stronger support to agriculture and accelerate the overall development of agricultural and industrial production. Beginning in 1968, the per-unit-area yield of grain crops in the whole hsien increased by a big margin year by year. Despite the severe drought in 1972, the average per-mow grain yield reached 5[illegible] catties, and both the per-mow yield and aggregate yield set the highest record in history. A good wheat harvest has also been reaped this year.

Seriously Sum Up the Historical Experience

Located at the center of the plain in Hopei, Shulu hsien has 1,060,000 mow of arable land, including 400,000 mow of low-lying saline-alkali land. Under the Party's leadership, agricultural production in this hsien has developed tremendously since the liberation. In the past, however, through a lack of deep understanding in the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy, the hsien committee attached only agriculture and were negligent in bringing into full play the leading role of industry. Furthermore, the interference of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i caused the cessation of the operation of many industries developed after 1958, thus depriving agriculture of effective support from industry, and resulting in the lack of capital and equipment for building water conservation projects on a large scale. Quite a number of the few pump wells were not properly fitted with motors, pumps, pipes and belts; and 40 percent of the existing agricultural machines could not be operated through the lack of timely repairs. Because transportation, harvesting and threshing of grain, and processing of rice mostly depended on manual labor, about one-third of the labor force could not be thrown into farmland capital construction. The overall mechanized level of agricultural production being low, the hsien was unable to basically change the conditions for production and lacked effective measures for resisting natural disasters. Disasters of floods and droughts occurred in eight out of the ten years from 1958 to 1967. The output of grain crops was all along very low and unstable, and the hsien had to count on the state for an annual supply of grain.

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of Shulu hsien in 1968, the leading cadres in the hsien repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's

series of instructions concerning the promotion of socialist construction and seriously summed up the lessons learned from experience. They acquired a deeper understanding of the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy and further raised their consciousness in implementing this general policy. In accordance with the needs and possibilities, they resolved to systematically operate industries in the hsien and communes, so as to offer stronger industrial support to agriculture, to develop agriculture and rapidly transform the backward outlook.

Organize Industries in the Hsien and Communes To Support Agriculture

Under the unified plan of the hsien revolutionary committee, the industrial system in the whole hsien has rapidly stirred up activities to serve agriculture.

Shulu hsien had originally more than ten small factories with a specific productive capacity. The hsien revolutionary committee first organized them to support agriculture by adjusting the orientation of development, the layout of production and the variety of products in these factories. In factories which had already offered direct support to agriculture, the new item of building farming machines and implements was added. In factories which had not directly supported agriculture, on the precondition of ensuring the fulfillment of the production targets in accordance with state plans, groups of various sizes for fitting and repairing agricultural machines were set up to expand the repairing force. The variety of products manufactured by some factories was changed to meet the present agricultural demand. Some factories which did not directly serve agriculture in the past, but whose original production tasks could be undertaken by other factories, were transformed into factories directly serving agriculture. In accordance with the raw material available, the production and marketing conditions and the agricultural demand in the hsien, by making overall planning according to local conditions, the current urgent demand of agriculture was met, without affecting original production, and the initiative of the various factories and enterprises was brought into full play to effectively strengthen the support to agriculture. In the year of 1969, these factories built 2,600 agricultural machines of various types, produced 310,000 accessories for tractors and diesel engines and overhauled tens of thousands of units of agricultural machines and implements.

The Shulu hsien revolutionary committee, while fully developing the present role of industry in supporting agriculture, has also tapped the potentialities of the existing equipment, technology and material resources, and relied on its own efforts to set up eight new factories in manufacture electric motors, bearings, water pumps, rubber, phosphatic fertilizer and cement pipes for supporting agriculture. It has also mobilized the masses to gradually set up in the 31 communes of the whole hsien and over 90 percent of the brigade stations and groups for fitting and repairing farming machines, thereby giving form to a repairing network at the three levels of hsien, commune and brigade, and basically translating into reality the carrying out

of major repairs of farm machines and implements within the hsien, medium-scale repairs within the commune and minor repairs within the brigade.

After making strenuous efforts, this hsien has now initially become competent to take up production and maintenance work for serving agricultural mechanization. The hsien has basically been able to solve all problems in the making and general overhaul of farm machines and implements, and to [illegible] pump-wells with motors, pumps, pipes and belts, thus laying down a preliminary industrial foundation for mechanization and water conservation in the whole hsien.

In consolidating and developing industries in the hsien and communes, Shulu hsien has all along upheld the following measures:

1. Upholding the orientation of serving agriculture. Factories are geared to rural communities, and their products are for serving agriculture. Repair is emphasized and is integrated with construction. Production is planned according to the agricultural need of the year. In the busy "summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting" period in 1971, because the labor force was at the ready, they organized in good time the industrial departments to rush out several hundred shellers and threshing machines. The wheat harvesting and threshing time was shortened by one-third, and much manpower was saved for the management of autumn fields, thereby creating conditions for an abundant autumn harvest.

2. Upholding the policy of relying on their own efforts and braving hard and bitter struggles, and making do with what is available to start factories with indigenous methods, without exerting any pressure on agricultural capital and material resources. For example, they made use of a spherical grinding machine from a discontinued cement plant and relied on their own efforts to build a phosphatic fertilizer plant. Starting with a portable furnace and a belt-driven lathe, 10 repair workers of horse-carts manufactured 16 sets of equipment for specific purposes and set up a bearing plant with the assistance of other factories. Commune stations and brigade groups for handling repairs were also set up along the same line.

3. Not fighting with agriculture for manpower. The hsien committee rules that industrial workers should not exceed a certain ratio, and some of them should take up both industrial work and farming. They work for industry when farm work is slack, and in the busy agricultural season, they cultivate the land so as to insure a sufficient labor force for the first line of agriculture.

4. Making way for agriculture at the crucial moment. In the busy periods of "summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting" and fighting drought, with the exception of a small number of factories, most factories ceased production so as to concentrate electricity for agricultural use, and send labor force in small detachments in villages to support agriculture.

Through the efforts of all quarters, the work of industrial departments in Shulu hsien has been totally brought into the orbit of taking agriculture as the foundation.

Develop the Production of Light Industries According to Local Conditions

To support agriculture and solve the problem of capital needed for the development of agricultural mechanization, Shulu hsien has also developed according to local conditions, light industries and rural side occupations, so as to "assist heavy industry with light industry, and promote agriculture through mechanization."

Their three measures for developing light industries are:

1. To make comprehensive utilization of existing light industrial and chemical plants operated by the hsien to put out various new products. They call this method "making an old factory play a new role." For example, the textile plants are required to spin and weave in addition vinylon, and the fur processing plants are required to spin woolen yarn. The new light industrial and chemical products in the old hsien-operated factories have increased to more than 20 within two years, and accumulated capital funds at the rate of 2 million yuan per annum.

2. To set up new plants by bringing into play the capacity of local heavy industrial units for manufacturing equipment. In recent years, ten new light industrial plants have been established.

3. To mobilize the masses to promote mainly commune-operated "small light industrial groups" for leading the commune members to develop subsidiary production. The 31 communes in the whole hsien, relying on their own efforts and using local materials, have now set up more than 70 small light industrial plants for processing cotton seed oil and making blankets and caustic soda, and started a number of side occupations, such as willow-plaiting, earthenware making, tapping locust trees for rubber and whip-manufacturing. More than a hundred products have been manufactured and the income of the year has exceeded 2 million yuan.

Since 1968, the Shulu hsien revolutionary committee, following the sequence of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, has successively started more than 80 small light industrial and chemical plants and put out 150 types of products. The local people are thus supplied with sundry goods for daily use, and more significantly, a huge sum of capital has been accumulated. In 1972 the total output value of light and chemical industries amounted to 55 million yuan, representing 80 percent of the total industrial output value of the whole hsien. This has effectively supported the farm machine building industry and given an impetus to agricultural mechanization.

Grain Output Has Topped the "Program" for Three Years in Succession

At present, the hsien and commune industries of Shulu hsien are able to directly supply the hsien with funds at the rate of one million yuan per annum for agricultural development. Besides the products for state allocation each year, the factories supporting agriculture can supply local agriculture with 300 electric motors, 900 diesel engines, 40,000 sets of bearings, 1,600

water pumps, 1,000 shellers, grinders and threshing machines, 17,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer and hundreds of thousands of various accessories for agricultural machines and small farm implements. They thus play a leading role in the realization of agricultural mechanization and changing the conditions for agricultural production.

At present, the hsien owns 220 composite units of tractors, 3,[illegible] internal combustion engines, over 3,800 electric motors, over 5,300 agricultural water pumps, 12 trucks for agricultural use and 5,500 horse carts. Mechanization and semi-mechanization have been achieved in transportation, plant protection, fodder-crushing and rice-processing. Since mechanization has replaced manual labor in many areas of production, now 13 million man-days can be released in a year for use in constructing water conservation projects, levelling land, intensive cultivation and scientific farming, thereby giving great impetus to the transformation of conditions for agricultural production. Meanwhile, because of timely repair and servicing, agricultural machines can fully play their role, and their rate of operation are constantly kept above 95 percent.

In the two years of 1969 and 1970, backed by industry, the rural communes and brigades in Shulu hsien organized 130,000 people to dig 13 drainage ditches with a total length of over 200 li, thus preliminarily solving the problem of waterlogging which was encountered once in five years (with the daily rainfall ranging from 150 to 200 millimeters). In recent years, they have also made use of the capital accumulated from light industries and side occupations to sink 2,600 new pump wells, thus increasing the total number of pump wells in the whole hsien to more than 5,200, which is double the number in 1968. The area irrigated by wells has extended to 700,000 mow, and together with ditch irrigation, the irrigated areas represent 92 percent of the total arable land in the whole hsien. Universal irrigation has thus been basically realized.

The basic changes in conditions of labor and water conservation have given impetus to the increase in grain and cotton output in the whole hsien year by year. Per-mow grain yield in 1967 stood only at about 300 catties. In 1970 and 1971, it rose to 650 and 678 catties respectively, and in 1972, due to the conquest of the rare and most serious drought in the past few decades, a good harvest at 519 catties per mow was reaped. This surpassed the level of the "Yellow River." The total grain yield exceeded 1968 by 1,000 million catties. This year, the target set by the National Program for Agriculture has been overfulfilled and the collective grain reserve amounts to more than 13 million catties. At present, the people of Shulu hsien, after reaping a good summer grain harvest, are further launching the movement for learning from Tach'ai in agriculture, in an effort to wrest a bumper harvest for the whole year.

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10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Armymen and Civilians of All Nationalities in China Continue to Hail Successful Conclusion of 10th Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

people of all nationalities, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and members of the communist party all over china have been holding various activities to celebrate the successful conclusion of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

they warmly hailed the great victories won by the tenth national congress which is of far-reaching historic significance, warmly hailed the re-election of the great leader chairman mao tsetung as the chairman of the party's central committee and the election of the new central organs, and expressed firm support to the documents adopted at the tenth party congress. an enthusiastic movement to study conscientiously the documents of the tenth party congress and firmly carry forward its spirit is rising on an extensive scale all over the country.

the victorious convocation of the tenth party congress brought tremendous inspiration to the people all over the country. the re-election of chairman mao as the chairman of the party's central committee reflected the hearty aspiration of the people of all nationalities in china. people in their hundreds of millions were jubilant upon learning this happy news.

in celebrating the occasion, the masses of the people spoke at length about the glorious course of fighting experienced by the chinese revolution which, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, has advanced from victory to victory through over fifty years of hard struggle and ten major struggles between the two lines in the party. the people see from their own experience that our party, our motherland and the people of various nationalities own the achievements they have attained entirely to the brilliant leadership given by chairman mao and the guidance by chairman mao's revolutionary line. hundreds of millions of people joined in expressing this single strong conviction that our socialist motherland will surely become ever more prosperous under the leadership of the party's central committee headed by chairman mao. "this party of ours has a bright future." our future is infinitely bright indeed.

in their discussions, people of various nationalities and communist party members pointed out that the political report, the report on the revision of the party constitution and the newly adopted party constitution

further defined the orientation and tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formed the fighting programmes for the whole party, army and people. in the last few days people and armymen throughout the country have held meetings at which they made an earnest study to achieve a deep comprehension of the essence of these documents. they expressed their determination to fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the tenth party congress.

people, armymen and party members said that they would act in accordance with the spirit of the tenth party congress, continue to place the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work in the first place and make full use of that teacher by negative example, the lin piao anti-party clique, to deepen the education on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. they were determined to continue to do well the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

many factories, rural areas, army units, government offices and schools have held criticism meetings at which people indignantly denounced the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique and criticized his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. revolutionary practice of the cadres and other people has proved that chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" is truth in every sense of the word.

the standing committee of the party committee of peking university held three sessions during the past few days. they decided to further arouse the masses to develop more penetratingly the revolutionary mass criticism and carry out class struggle in the ideological field, so as to promote the revolution in education. the party organizations and over 70 groups for studying philosophy at the tientsin no. 6 cotton mill, an advanced unit of tientsin in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's philosophical writings, worked out a new plan for study. they decide to combine the study of the documents of the tenth party congress with a serious study of marxist-leninist works and works by chairman mao and make sustained efforts to raise their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism.

party members and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers studied chairman mao's teaching "going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle" in the light of the history of the party and their own experience. they pledged to adhere to this principle in two-line struggle in the future, taking their late fellow worker, "iron man" wang chin-hsi, as their example, leading

members of the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the well-drilling command of the taching oil-field are determined to develop the thorough-going proletarian revolutionary spirit of the iron man in fighting the elements, fighting class enemies and fighting erroneous tendencies, and to lead the masses forward in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in warm response to the call of the tenth party congress, workers and members of rural people's communes throughout the country pledged to implement and carry out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" with concrete deeds and work hard to grasp revolution and promote production. the no. 1274 well-drilling team of the taching oilfield drilled an average of one oil well to each member of the team last year. since the beginning of this year, the team has overfulfilled its production plans every month, and all wells it drilled are of good quality. it recently drilled a fine-quality oil well within 41 hours, after learning the news of the successful conclusion of the tenth party congress, which inspired its team members to carry forward the style of defying fatigue and fighting continuously. at some advanced coal mines in honan, shansi and hopei provinces and a number of national taching-type outstanding enterprises in hunan, szechwan, liaoning and kiangsu, party organizations and cadres have aroused the workers to unfold a sharp criticism of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thus promoting the vigorous development of production. all these enterprises have over the past few days topped state plans. the party committee of anhsiang county in hunan province have decided to send half of all cadres in the county to one-third of the rural units, in order to guide the peasants in studying the documents of the tenth party congress and carrying forward the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work so as to implement the line of the congress and build up the new socialist countryside at a faster pace.

"of the seven sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party -- it is the party that exercises overall leadership." in studying the documents, the servicemen and civilians throughout the country unanimously hold that the fundamental guarantee for victories in all fields of our work is to further strengthen the centralized leadership of the party ideologically, organizationally as well as through rules and regulations. the party branches of the red first company in a nanking unit, the red fourth company in a foochow unit and the eighth company in a kunming unit recalled this teaching of chairman mao's "our principle is that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party". they

pledged themselves to be forever loyal to the party and the people and to victoriously fulfil various fighting tasks under the party's leadership. in studying the new party constitution, communist party members of the kutien commune in shanghang county, fukien province, an old revolutionary base area, reviewed the brilliant work "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party", which chairman mao had written in kutien. they said, the style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism, which has been forged by the party in the course of decades of arduous struggle, is now written into the general programme of the new party constitution. this is of great significance in further strengthening the building of our party ideologically and in its style of work.

the analyses of the excellent situations at home and abroad made in the documents have encouraged the broad masses of the people. they pledged to respond to the call of the congress, uphold proletarian internationalism, uphold the party's consistent policies and strengthen their unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world to form the broadest united front and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. railway workers at the pinghsiang station near friendship pass on the china-viet nam border said: our country is linked with indochina by rivers and mountains, and we will carry out still better our internationalist duty and continue to make contributions in support of the just struggle of the indochinese peoples. members of train crews working on the kwangchow-shumchun line said: more than 20,000 visitors from abroad travel on our trains each year. this shows that we have friends all over the world. we will do our job still better, strengthen our unity with the people of the world and fight against hegemonism by the two super-powers. the fighters and the broad masses of the militiamen vigilantly defending china's frontiers became still more militant after studying the documents. they angrily denounced the soviet revisionist renegade clique for massing its troops along the chinese border, reaching its hands everywhere in the world, engaging in aggression and expansion and carrying out subversive activities against many countries. the broad masses of armymen and other people pledged to maintain high vigilance against surprise attack by social-imperialism and strengthen their preparedness against war of aggression in a down-to-earth way. they declared: should anyone dare to impose war upon us, we will wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely without fail.

STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY

Tientsin Textile Workers Study Philosophy

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 3, 1973)

the study and discussing of philosophy has become a mass movement among tientsin textile workers today. many of them come together regularly in meeting rooms, in their dining rooms or bedrooms, either before or after their shifts to read and to raise and argue out questions of philosophy.

the mass movement to study philosophy among tientsin textile workers began in 1958. workers, cadres and technicians have combined the study of the philosophic writings of chairman mao with the study of other basic marxist-leninist philosophic writings, and have combined the study of philosophy with the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and with the repudiation of fallacies of lin piao and other political swindlers. they study for two hours at a time twice a week. there are 1,000 spare-time study-philosophy groups in the city's textile mills. they read engels' "anti-duhring", lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism", chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and other basic works. the party committee of the tientsin textile industry bureau helps to organise these study classes and has trained nearly 4,000 workers to serve as coaches for philosophy study.

li chang-mao, a veteran worker and a philosophy enthusiast of the no. 2 woollen mill often goes to other factories and also to schools to coach people in his favourate subject. recently an article by him on how theory must combine with practice appeared in the "tientsin daily".

through the study of philosophy, the workers, cadres and techicians have sharpened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. relating their study to the realities of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the cadres and workers of many factories and other enterprises discuss the law of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and quote facts to refute the fallacies of lin piao and other political swindlers and expose their reactionary nature. many workers have written articles of criticism.

the party committee of the tientsin textile bureau held a meeting earlier this year to exchange experience in this philosophy study movement and decided to popularise the experience of the no. 2 woollen mill.

a fresh spirit of investigation has grown up in the textile industry in tientsin along with the spread of this study movement. cadres and technicians apply the materialist

theory of reflection in guiding their practice and have done their work better. many leading cadres have gone down to the grassroots to make investigations and to sum up experience. deputy-chief engineer of the szuhsin cotton mill, chang li-pu, has written a textile worker's handbook after summing up the advanced experience of the workers.

the study of philosophy has deepened the workers' repudiation of idealist apriorism and stimulated their creative spirit. the woman spinning worker of the tientsin no. 4 cotton mill, tsao yen-chun, was deeply impressed by the criticism of reactionary apriorism at the study classes she attended when workers showed that knowledge and skill come from practice. she was encouraged to learn modestly from others and to master skill. as a result her rate of piecing together broken ends rose from 13 per minute to 22 per minute, with fine quality. she was cited as a skilled pace-setter. studying "on practice", tsao yen-chun realised that the raising of her technical level depended on mass wisdom. therefore she enthusiastically spread her experience among the younger workers and so promoted the raising of the technical level of her mill.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

North China Province Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 2, 1973)

mass technical innovations are in full swing in factories and mines in north china's shansi province, which is noted for its coal and iron resources. provincial scientific and technical departments concerned report that more than 5,000 innovations were made in the first half of this year, thanks to concerted efforts by workers, technicians and cadres at the basic level.

technical innovations have stimulated production. total value of industrial output for the january-june period was 9.5 per cent higher than the same 1972 period. output of many major products rose considerably. steel output increased by 8.6 per cent, rolled steel 13.5 per cent, coal 5.4 per cent, electricity 14.3 per cent, chemical fertilizer 40.7 per cent, and tractors 2.4-fold. mining, metallurgical and hoisting equipment, machine tools and other machinery rose anywhere from 21.9 to 56.3 per cent. a total of 78 new light industrial products were trial-produced or put into mass production between january and may.

technical innovations have been carried out on the widest scale ever seen in the province. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly during the movement over the past two years to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers have further raised their enthusiasm for socialism.

the power plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company before the cultural revolution imported the biggest oxygen-making machine the country had ever imported. but its capacity had not been fully used. during the cultural revolution, the workers studied chairman mao's works "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" they made more than 20 technical innovations to improve the machine. in the first half of this year, it produced 10 per cent more oxygen than the designed capacity. the output of liquid oxygen was 50 per cent over the designed capacity.

the output of sheet steel of the company's no.7 rolling mill used to be low and quality not always up to standard because of an outdated annealing furnace. workers, technicians and cadres formed a "three-in-one" technical group and improved the equipment and technological processes. after many experiments, they built a horizontal annealing furnace for continuous operation. the output of the new furnace is 20 times that of the old one. the innovations helped china accumulate new experience in producing sheet steel. workers of the company made 500 major technical innovations last year and overfulfilled the 1972 state plan in an all-round way. in the first half of this year, they turned out more pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coke and refractory bricks than in the corresponding period of last year.

in the course of the technical innovations movement, stress has been laid on tapping potential more fully. technical innovations have raised efficiency in many factories and mines.

a case in point is the number four mine under the yangchuan coal mining administration which was opened 60 years ago. some people claimed that its potential was being used to the full and additional manpower would be needed to raise output further.

veteran miner chang shuang-kuei, a communist party member, thought differently. using his rich practical experience, he and a group of workers and technicians succeeded in building ten mining machines which combine cutting, loading and transporting coal. this raised output by 50 per cent while greatly improving work conditions in the pits. inspired by this success, the miners set about making more innovations, and the mine more than doubled its designed capacity in the first half of this year without adding a single worker.

bearing in mind chairman mao's instruction "serve the people", party organizations in shansi's industrial departments encouraged technical innovations to improve work conditions, combat pollution and utilize industrial waste.

workers under the yangchuan coal mining administration were the first to build a factory which produces 500 tons of carbon black a year by making use of underground gas. other coal mines then constructed more than 100 works for making carbon black, bricks and tiles, cement and a host of other kinds of building materials and chemicals or for purifying waste liquids.

the taiyuan chemical fertilizer plant devised equipment for processing waste gas containing dimethyl ether. the result is an additional yield of 300 tons a year of an important chemical, apart from the benefit of cleaner air.

more than 480 recent achievements in the utilization of industrial waste and control of pollution were shown at an exhibition in the province. these included new techniques, processes, products and materials derived from technical innovations.

RURAL EDUCATION

More Schools for Herdsmen's Children in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sinning, Sept. 3, 1973)

flexible forms of running primary and middle schools have been adopted on the vast grasslands in the northwest china province of chinghai to provide children of nomadic herdsmen with greater opportunity to get an education. the number of primary school pupils is 10,000 more than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. middle school enrolment rose 5.5-fold.

the province now has 26 middle schools for children of minority nationality herdsmen as against six in 1965. primary schools now total 1,318.

during the cultural revolution the party organizations in chinghai's stockbreeding areas have taken education for the minority people as an important task in training

successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and speeding up socialist construction in the locality. they strengthened their leadership over education and worked out plans to develop it.

to enable children to attend schools nearby, the party committee of mato county in the past few years urged the production brigades to set up more primary schools that move along with the herds. while learning how to read and write, the pupils also help tend cattle for the collective. now all the production brigades in the county have such primary schools and eight school-age children out of ten are attending.

in tungteh county of the hainan tibetan autonomous chou, 82 primary schools of various kinds are run in the spirit of self-reliance and frugality. the local people lent a hand in putting up classrooms and making desks and chairs. now every production team has its own school. enrolment of school-age children throughout the county is 40 per cent more than that in 1965.

the herdsmen's households are scattered here and there in the vast stockbreeding areas of chinghai. the towns run full-time day primary schools. there are boarding primary schools in the centres of the communes. "tent schools" that move along with the herds have been set up in the pastoral centres and on remote grasslands. when the herdsmen pitch their tents together, the teachers gather their pupils to start studying. otherwise, teachers travel on horseback from tent to tent. teachers give lessons individually to children who live far away. in addition, morning or evening classes are set up for the convenience of the children who are encouraged to help each other.

the schools apply the principle of combining education with productive labour. a primary school in a county in yushu tibetan autonomous chou runs a farm raising 700 sheep and 400 head of cattle. the teachers and pupils go to the farm at fixed time every year to look after the herds or do milking and shearing.

the stockbreeding areas now have 4,900 teachers, some 2,000 of them being of minority nationality. short-term classes are run for the teachers to heighten their political consciousness and increase their teaching ability.

among the graduates of these schools are leaders of production brigades or teams, book-keepers, veterinarians, barefoot doctors and agro-technicians. they are playing an increasing role in socialist revolution and construction.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

East China's People's Commune Transforms Nature

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 3, 1973)

a people's commune in a dry mountain area of fukien province on southeast china's coast has achieved the double success of basically eliminating the constant threat of drought and of wresting land from the sea.

these are results of 15 years of steady, heroic effort since its establishment in 1958.

most of the farmland of the lingchuan commune is situated on hillsides. it used to suffer from drought because the rainfall rapidly flowed down to the sea along steep gorges.

the people living in this area tried to combat the drought from the moment they embarked on the road of collectivization after liberation. from the winter of 1955 to the spring of 1956 some of the early advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives, with help from the people's government, built the first reservoir in the area, with a storage capacity of 130,000 cubic metres. then the 13 advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives in the area were merged into a commune in the autumn of 1958, and, with more manpower and funds, the commune launched a large-scale plan.

several thousand peasants were detailed to build irrigation works in the slack winter and spring seasons. they blasted the mountain-sides to get stones for the embankments they built to hold the rain water. along five gorges they constructed five reservoirs, surrounded by 20-to-30-metre-high embankments, which can hold back a total of 13 million cubic metres of water. at the same time, the production brigades and production teams of the commune completed more than 5,000 small irrigation projects, put up nearly 100 pumping stations and dug ditches totalling over 120 kilometres. all this has combined to form an irrigation network that guarantees water supply to 80 per cent of the commune's 2,000 hectares of farmland.

twelve of the commune's production brigades are located along the sea. their population accounts for half the total population of the commune. but their arable land was very limited. in some production brigades it amounted on the average to only 0.016 hectares per person. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the people's zeal for building a new socialist countryside reached new heights, they put forward the fighting call to wrest land from the sea. under the leadership of the commune's revolutionary committee, a "three-in-one" group made up

of cadres, technicians and veteran peasants was formed to survey the coast. it finally worked out a scheme, to be carried out step by step according to the different local conditions of the twelve production brigades -- i.e. manpower, resources, funds, etc.

thus the commune members of the tungyang production brigade, for example, in which every person had only 0.008 hectares of land on the average built, without asking a single cent from the state, an 860-metre-long embankment and reclaimed 8.7 hectares of beach after three months of hard work. then last winter they started to erect a 2,300-metre-long embankment, and when this project is completed by the end of this year, as it is scheduled to be, 53 hectares of land will be reclaimed and the brigade's total acreage of arable land will be doubled.

more than 10 embankments totalling over 10 kilometres have been put up and over 400 hectares of beach reclaimed in the commune since 1966, enabling agricultural production to expand rapidly. the per-hectare yield of grain last year reached 9,375 tons, and the grain the commune delivered to the state as tax in kind or sold to the state amounted to 1,325 tons. this was 2.7 times that of 1965.

the commune has also expanded its cultivation of marine products and its forestry work. more than 7,330 hectares of bare mountains have been afforested in the past decade, and large tracts of land have been planted to fir, pine, tung-oil, rubber, tea and fruit trees. the acreage of forests yielding economically valuable products has now reached 840 hectares.

SPORTS

"Mothers' Basketball Team" in South China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 3, 1973)

a basketball team made up entirely of married women with children has become extremely popular among the minority people in a secluded south china mountain village.

in fine weather, members of the team often play after their day's work is over right on the threshing ground, which can be readily converted into a basketball court. other members of the production brigade, young and old, cluster several deep around the court to give what they affectionately call the "mothers' team" a big hand.

this basketball team of the paichia production brigade in tu-an county, kwangsi, is made up of 49 members of yao or chuang nationality and averages 29 years of age. it was started during the great proletarian cultural revolution as part of the commune's efforts to foster new customs and habits and promote wholesome cultural and sports activities.

in 1968, when a number of women with children hit on the idea of forming a basketball team, this received prompt support from the brigade party branch and an enthusiastic response from other married women. the first to sign up was chin kuei-jung, chairman of the brigade women's federation, who is also a member of the party branch committee. six others followed suit and the membership of the team has grown steadily over the years.

the "mothers' basketball team" is appreciated not just for its outstanding performance on the playing field; its members are among the best workers in the brigade too, each having no less than 300 workdays a year to her credit.

the team's captain, thirty-two-year-old wei yueh-o, has grown sturdy and strong through regular participation in sports. during the spring season this year, she showed up well in the work of carrying basket-loads of manure up the hill-sides for use as top-dressing on the maize crop. she carried a load of over 50 kilogrammes at a time.

huang mei-o, who plays centre forward, took the lion's share of the work when she led a group of commune members in terracing the mountain slopes. people praised her as a "champion" not only in playing basketball but in opening up the hill-sides to cultivation".

the sports activities of this brigade are not limited to basketball. they include table tennis, volleyball, calisthenics, tug-of-war and other items. no less than 56 per cent of the population, including even old men and women, have been drawn into participation.

in addition to sports, the cultural life of the commune members includes local radio programmes transmitted by the rediffusion network, evening classes in various subjects and amateur theatricals. the brigade is also outstanding in production. last year it beat the target of six tons per hectare specified for this part of the country in the national programme for agricultural development.

North China Junior Table Tennis Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 2, 1973)

the 1973 junior table tennis invitational tournament between north china's spare-time physical culture schools closed in huhehot city on august 31. the participants came from the cities of peking, tientsin, hopei and shansi provinces, and the inner mongolian autonomous region.

one hundred and sixtytwo boys and girls of han, mongolian, hui, manchu and tahur nationalities took part. they are below the age of 17 and the youngest is seven. the players were divided into groups according to their ages. the tournament covered both team and singles events.

playing under the motto "friendship first, competition second", the young sportsmen met in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. they exchanged their experience and learned from one another, showed no conceit when they won and did not lose heart when they lost. they displayed the courage and fine sportsmanship of china's young sportsmen nurtured by mao tsetung thought. many young players raised the level of play through the friendly competition.

the tournament, which was filled with an atmosphere of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness, featured the progress of china's up-and-coming table tennis players.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Greets Comrade Mao Tsetung on Holding of CPC Tenth National Congress and His Re-Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 2, 1973)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, yesterday sent a message, in the name of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, most warmly greeting the holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and the re-election of comrade mao tsetung as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads as follows:

to the central committee of the communist party of china,

to comrade mao tsetung,

peking

the albanian party of labour and the entire albanian people learned with great joy the news on the holding of the tenth congress of the glorious fraternal communist party of china. in the name of the communists and of all the working people of socialist albania, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, on this occasion, extends to the communist party of china, to the 28 million chinese communists and the fraternal chinese people best wishes and the most fervent feelings of solidarity.

the central committee of the a.p.l. extends the most cordial revolutionary greetings to the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the communist party of china and wishes him as a long life as our mountains. the central committee of the a.p.l. also extends its fraternal greetings to the new central committee of the communist party of china, elected at the tenth congress and made up of unbending revolutionaries of three generations, loyal to the great cause of marxism-leninism and communism, to the line and ideas of chairman mao tsetung.

your tenth congress, the congress of unity and victory, constitutes an outstanding event in the life of the

communist party of china and of the international communist movement. it marks a new triumph of the marxist-leninist revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung, of the cause of revolution and socialism in china and all over the world.

the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led by chairman mao tsetung personally, which was crowned with the ninth congress of the communist party of china, smashed the revisionist line of the treacherous group of liu shao-chi, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. under the direct leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china revealed and smashed also the dangerous counter-revolutionary plot of the lin piao anti-party clique, of this bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor. and now the chinese communists and the fraternal chinese people, armed with the teachings of comrade mao tsetung and with the experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, came to the tenth congress of the party with new magnificent victories in every field of socialist construction and of the defence of the country.

the people's republic of china, a powerful socialist state, with a great international prestige and role, is gaining new speed in increasing the production of socialist industry and agriculture, in the development of proletarian culture, of advanced science and technology, and in the education and tempering of the new man. it has raised to a high level the defence capability, including the possession of nuclear arms, which in its hands is a guarantee for the peoples. it has prepared the whole country to meet and smash with determination and completely any eventual enemy and aggressor.

the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china, implementing the teachings of chairman mao tsetung, are carrying on determinedly and with complete success the class struggle, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the superstructure, the movement to study marxism-leninism and to criticise revisionism and bourgeois outlook, as well as the movements for the rectification of the style of work, to promote production and prepare against war. thus, it deepens incessantly the socialist revolution in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for its further consolidation.

joyfully hailing these great victories, which are at the same time our victories, victories of all progressive mankind, our party and people express the unflinching conviction that the tenth congress of the communist party of china, which held its meetings in the light of the ideas and under the direct leadership of comrade mao tsetung, will open new, still brighter perspectives in the socialist construction and the all-round strengthening of people's china.

the albanian communists and the entire albanian people, just as the real marxist-leninists and revolutionaries in the world, see in the great people's republic of china the unbreakable fortress of socialism, the determined fighter against world imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and against modern revisionism with the soviet social-imperialist clique at its head. in face of the global counter-revolutionary strategy of both imperialist superpowers for the division and domination of the world, in face of their dangerous plots for the quenching of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples, in face of their policy of aggression, of war and nuclear blackmail to subjugate and frighten the freedom-loving peoples, the people's republic of china stands unbreakable and smashes to smithereens their criminal plans.

people's china and the communist party of china are waging an unyielding struggle of historic importance against the sworn enemy to marxism-leninism, socialism and the peoples -- soviet revisionist social-imperialism, against its counter-revolutionary aims to undermine the cause of socialism and to enslave countries and peoples. at the same time, they take all measures to smash any unexpected attack of social-imperialism against the people's republic of china. in this struggle against our common enemies -- the soviet social-imperialist renegades, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people will always be united as one with the communist party of china and the chinese people till complete victory.

the boundless loyalty of the communist party of china and of the people's republic of china towards marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the incessant and unswerving struggle they have waged and are waging against imperialism and modern revisionism, the determined support they render to the revolutionary and liberation struggles on all continents, are a great factor in the present international situation and constitute a powerful encouragement to all revolutionaries and freedom-loving people everywhere in the world.

the brilliant victories the fraternal chinese people have achieved, under the leadership of the communist party of china, in socialist revolution and construction and in the international field, are a vivid embodiment of the correct marxist-leninist line of the great and tested revolutionary leader, comrade mao tsetung. the figure of mao tsetung rises powerfully in the world, as a beloved leader and teacher of the communist party of china and the great chinese people, as an outstanding theorist of marxism-leninism, which he has developed and enriched in a creative way, as a great strategist of the revolution and unyielding fighter against imperialism and revisionism for the triumph of the revolution, socialism, and communism. for the albanian party of labour, the albanian communists and the entire albanian people, comrade mao tsetung is the bosom friend, to whom our warmest feelings and wishes are extended for good health and a long life to the good of our common cause.

between the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china, between our two peoples and countries, the fraternal and most sincere revolutionary friendship, a close cooperation in all fields and a granite-like unity that have stood and will stand all tests, are growing and being strengthened with each passing day. they are based on the unshakable foundations of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the common and inseparable struggle against the common enemies -- the imperialists and the revisionist renegades of all hues and descriptions, in defence of marxism-leninism and for the triumph of socialism and communism. our party and people defend our fraternal, internationalist friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the glorious communist party of china and with the great chinese people as the apple of their eyes and strengthen them with every passing day, because they are a great source of force and inspiration for us in our struggle and an important factor for the unity of all the international marxist-leninist movement. our two parties and peoples, united more than ever, are marching on their correct road and as comrade mao tsetung has said, come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

inspired by these ardent feelings of militant unity, the albanian people and the albanian party of labour, on the occasion of the tenth congress of the communist party of china, wish their comrades-in-arms -- the great and heroic chinese people and the glorious communist party of china new, more brilliant victories, under the far-sighted leadership of the great marxist-leninist of our time, chairman mao tsetung, in the building of socialism and in the all-round strengthening of the people's republic of china.

long live the tenth congress of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the great marxist-leninist and the most beloved friend of the albanian people, chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the unbreakable internationalist friendship and unity between the two sister parties and two fraternal peoples of china and albania exclamation

glory to triumphant marxism-leninism.

in the name of the c.c. of the a.p.l.,
first secretary
enver hoxha (signed)

tirana, september 1, 1973.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Visits Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 2, 1973)

a chinese friendship visiting group led by wang che-nan, deputy secretary of the wuhan municipal committee of the chinese communist party, paid a friendly visit to albania from august 13 to september 1.

during its stay in albania, the chinese group was cordially received by adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania. abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese group.

the chinese group visited tirana, shkodra, durres and other cities and areas. everywhere they went, the chinese guests were warmly welcomed and received by albanian comrades.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met and had a friendly conversation with roy harris jenkins, a labour party member of the british parliament and former cabinet minister, and his wife.

present on the occasion were ma chia-chun, chang yi-chun and chien chang-kuei.

the british guests arrived in peking on august 31 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the host institute gave a dinner in their honour yesterday evening.

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Greets Central Committee of Communist Party of China on Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on august 31 to the central committee of the communist party of china to extend warm greetings on the convocation of its tenth national congress. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades,

we were overjoyed in hearing over the radio the successful convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china from august 24 to august 28 and extend you warm congratulations on your victory.

your tenth national congress is a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigour.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china was convened at a time when the lin piao anti-party clique has been smashed, the line of the party's ninth national congress has won victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent.

in one word, the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is of special significance in its history.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is a great victory won by the communist party of china and the chinese people.

your victory is also our victory and, at the same time, a great victory for the proletariat and oppressed people of the world.

your tenth national congress will further add new strength to the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries, that is, against our common enemies.

we are convinced that the new central committee elected by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china will successfully fulfil the historical tasks assigned by the congress.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the tenth national congress of unity and victory of the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great leader mao tsetung exclamation

central committee communist
party of burma
august 31, 1973

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

NUFC and RGNUC Greet Convocation of Tenth National Congress of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on september 1, most warmly greeting the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china has just concluded with success. the congress affirmed the victory of the revolutionary line of great chairman mao tsetung in the ideological, political and organisational fields.

the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces rejoice particularly over this great victory and extend their warmest and fraternal congratulations to the communist party of china and to its new central committee headed by the most respected chairman mao tsetung.

the great and fraternal chinese people have won one victory after another under the correct leadership of the communist party of china. the people's republic of china has become a great and strong socialist country. she is a great iron bastion for all the peoples, nations and countries in the world struggling against imperialism of all descriptions, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism. the chinese

people, under the leadership of the great chairman mao tsetung are always imbued with a spirit of pure and genuine internationalism and fulfil exemplarily her international duty to all the struggling peoples in the world. the directives of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china with regard to the chinese people's proletarian internationalist duties are powerful sources of stimulation and encouragement to all the peoples in struggle. all this also compels admiration and affection.

for the cambodian people and their p.n.l.a.f. who are waging with noble heroism their just combat at the forefront of the fiercest and most blazing battlefield in the world against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam, cheng heng, sosthene fernandez and for the total liberation of their fatherland, the great chinese people are their brothers and comrades-in-arms, and the glorious people's republic of china is their vast, reliable and powerful rear. the militant solidarity, the multiform aids and the powerful and effective support of the chinese people constitute an important and precious contribution to the complete victory of their sacred national rights. the cambodian people, their n.u.f.c., r.g.n.u.c. and p.n.l.a.f. express once again their profound and affectionate thanks to great chairman mao tsetung, the glorious communist party of china, the chinese government and the great and fraternal chinese people.

with the conviction that their present just combat is part of the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples and being conscious of their international duties, the cambodian people and their p.n.l.a.f. are determined to continue the just struggle without compromise and retreat till complete victory, that is to say, till the complete realization of the objectives contained in the march 23, 1970 declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of n.u.f.c., the objectives solemnly reaffirmed by the national congress held from july 19 to 21, 1973. in this common struggle, the cambodian people are determined to strengthen their militant solidarity with the people of china, viet nam, laos, korea and with all the peoples in the world struggling against imperialism of all descriptions, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, and for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, independence, freedom, democracy and for social progress.

september 1, 1973

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Peking for Algiers for 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, left here this morning by special plane for algiers for the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries.

leaving by the same plane were princess monique sihanouk, and ieng sary, special envoy of the inferior part of cambodia, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk to the conference.

other members of the delegation are sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs; chan youran, minister of popular education and youth, chem snguon, cambodian ambassador to algeria, and ok sakun, chief of the mission of the cambodian national united front to france. they are already in algiers.

present at the airport to see them off were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; r.g.n.u.c. ministers thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, madame duong sam ol, madame keat chhon and madame van piny; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife.

also present at the airport were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the national people's congress standing committee hsu hsiang-chien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of the departments concerned ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, lu wei-chao, huang chieh, wang chen, kao chien-chung and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

Ahmed Dekhill, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 2, 1973)

egyptian president anwar sadat received yesterday chinese ambassador chai tse-min and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

CC of Communist Party of Japan (Left) Greets 10th Congress of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of japan (left) on august 31 sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending heartfelt congratulations on the triumphant convocation of its tenth national congress. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

the people's republic of china

peking

we extend our heartfelt congratulations to you on the ceremonious holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and its great achievements of firm solidarity and victory. we congratulate you on that the tenth national congress of your party indignantly denounced the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique and expelled him from the party once and for all. your party has adhered to proletarian internationalism and opposed imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in particular the hegemonism of the two super powers -- the united states and the soviet union. uniting with the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations, your party is carrying the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end. for this we express our respect to you. the success of the tenth national congress of your party has given us boundless inspiration and strength. we shall also hold high the banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to proletarian internationalism, overthrow u.s.-japanese reactionaries, and advance towards the victory of the japanese revolution.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the tenth national congress of unity and victory of the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the immortal proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live the great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of japan (left)

august 31, 1973

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met the japanese delegation from economic circles this afternoon.

among the more than 40 friends from japanese economic circles present on the occasion were leader of the delegation kogoro uemura, deputy leaders yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama, and adviser kazutsura kawase.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and li yung-ting were also present.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

General Gowon Receives Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Sept. 1, 1973)

nigerian head of state general yakubu gowon received here yesterday chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang who will soon leave his post here.

general gowon had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

present on the occasion was l.n. maliki, head of the protocol of the nigerian ministry of external affairs.

nigerian commissioner for external affairs okoi arikpo received ambassador yang chi-liang on august 21 and gave a farewell luncheon in his honour.

on august 24 chinese ambassador yang chi-liang gave a farewell reception. present were nigerian commissioner for agriculture and natural resources j.o.j. okezie, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs j. iyalla, permanent secretary of the federal ministry of trade v. adegoroye and other high-ranking officials, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to nigeria.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausesou Greets Comrade Mao Tsetung on His Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 2, 1973)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of romania, yesterday sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, extending the warmest congratulations on his election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

on the occasion of your election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china at its tenth congress, i, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of romania and in my own name, extend to you fraternal regards and the warmest greetings.

the romanian communist party and the entire romanian people, with feelings of internationalist solidarity, have always followed and highly appraised the great victories won by the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and you yourself, on all fronts of socialist construction and in the all-round development of the people's republic of china as well as their important contributions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the victory of the cause of peace, freedom and socialism throughout the world.

we are fully convinced that the resolutions and measures for the development of socialist construction in the p.r.c. laid down by the tenth congress -- an event of great significance in the life of your party and people -- will be successfully carried out in the interests of the chinese people and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world.

the meetings and talks held between us two years ago when i visited the p.r.c. were moments of great importance for expanding and strengthening the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and two countries. we are firmly convinced that the good relations between the communist party of romania and the communist party of china and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china will be further developed in the interests of the people of the two countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

dear comrade mao tsetung, we wish you, the central committee of the communist party of china and the whole party greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the tenth congress, and wish the chinese people more and more victories in the splendid cause of socialist construction in the p.r.c. and in the struggle for a world of peace and understanding and cooperation between the peoples.

nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary of the communist
party of romania
september 1, 1973

Chinese Army Cadres Conclude Vacation and Visit in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 2, 1973)

a vacationists'
group of cadres of the chinese people's liberation army spent their vacation in romania and paid a friendly visit to the country from august 19 to september 2.

the group is led by chang chen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, with yang chen, vice-president of the p.l.a. military and political college, as deputy leader.

emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council, yesterday received all members of the vacationists' group and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of national defence; colonel general ion coman, head of a department of the r.c.p. central committee; and colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff.

also present were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here.

the vacationists' group left here for home today.

Leading Member of Romanian Communist Party Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 3, 1973)

cornel
burtica, alternate member of the executive committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, received the chinese journalists' delegation led by chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily", and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation at the hall of the party central committee here today.

present on the occasion was alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and editor-in-chief of "scinteia".

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Sudanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mohamed elhasan ahmed elhasan, director and editor-in-chief of the sudanese paper "al sahafa" (the press).

abdelwahab zainulabidin, the sudanese ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry and the hsinhua news agency wang pu-ching and wang chia-hua.

CHINA AND US

US-China Friendship Association Delegation from Seattle Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1973)

the delegation of the u.s.-china friendship association, seattle, left here for home by air today.

the delegation arrived in china on august 12 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. it toured kwangchow, shanghai, soochow, sian and peking.

li en-chiu, vice-president of the host organization, gave a banquet in honour of the american guests and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them while they were in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Nguyen Huu Tho Greets Success of CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai today as he was on his way to algiers, congratulating the tenth national congress of the communist party of china on its victory. the message reads:

peking,

respected premier chou en-lai:

on leaving the territory of fraternal china, i extend to the premier the deep heartfelt thanks of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the chinese communist party, government and people for the sincere help and warm hospitality they accorded us during our stay in china as we were on our way to attend the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate the tenth national congress of the communist party of china on its success and wish new and greater victories to the new central committee headed by chairman mao in the cause of building a prosperous and powerful china.

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

on board a plane
september 3, 1973

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 2, 1973)

president of the republic of zaire mobutu sese seko received chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei at the presidency on the morning of august 31 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Mixed Doubles Event Begins at AAA Table Tennis Touranemt

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the field of more than 200 pairs was trimmed down to the last 32 in the mixed doubles after three rounds of play this morning at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

thrilling matches were galore in the process.

guy raonindriaka and euphemie andry soa of madagascar lost to liang siung and ung sanneary of cambodia 21-16, 19-21, 21-10, 8-21 and 24-26. the mexican pair of roberto otero and patricia iriarte lost to tong wai hok and ho muk lan of hongkong 22-20, 12-21, 11-21, 21-17 and 20-22. ramon gutierrez collazo and raquel ortiz tresod of cuba defeated reynaldo domingo and erlinda salazar of the philippines 21-16, 9-21, 11-21, 21-19, 21-19.

in all, 19 matches were played to the maximum five sets this morning.

after three rounds of elimination matches, the democratic people's republic of korea still has four pairs among the last 32. japan, china, egypt, india and the republic of south viet nam each has three pairs. singapore has two pairs. the other pairs are one each from the democratic republic of viet nam, cambodia, the philippines, macao, trinidad and tobago, ghana, iraq, peru, mauritius, burma and malaysia.

japan's hiroyuki abe and kumi maeda were eliminated by hsi en-ting and chang li of china in the third round this morning. interviewed by newsmen after the match, hsi en-ting said that hiroyuki abe played a much faster game than he last met him in japan two years ago. "if he keeps improving his backhand shots, he will have all the making of another shigeo ito, the former japanese world men's singles champion," he added.

in the most protracted match this morning, nguyen truong huy and vu thu nga of the democratic republic of viet nam won from nelson navarro diaz and yolanda velasquez portal of cuba 3:2. the set score was 21-13, 18-21, 21-16, 16-21, 21-9.

the mixed doubles event will be resumed on the morning of september 5.

All-China Sports Federation Fetes ITTF Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a luncheon here today in honour of the leading officials of the international table tennis federation who have come to attend the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

attending the luncheon were h. roy evans, president of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. evans; hisao kido, deputy president of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. kido; a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. vint; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and mrs. mercier; and amin abou heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f.

also attending the luncheon were li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, tung shou-yi and sung chung, leading members of the all-china sports federation, and chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Group Series for Boys Event (Junior) Conclude

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the first stage group round robin series of the boys' event (junior) ended at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this afternoon.

kenichi sakamoto of japan, who was unbeaten in the first group, will meet maung tin oo lin from burma, winner of the second group. the burmese player became the group winner by the ratio of points won against lost since he and two other players from uruguay and mexico all won four matches and lost one.

kim chang am from the democratic people's republic of korea, won his series in group three to meet roberto esquejo of the philippines in the quarter-finals on wednesday morning. the philippine boy won all his four matches in the 4th group by 2:0.

winner of the 5th group was guy raonindriaka of madagascar who won four straight victories from the boys of peru, zaire, syria and aruba. hong chul, another boy from korea, was the top player in the 6th group with the same record. they will meet in the next round.

mario bedoya of colombia and somdej saichitborisuth of thailand were winners of the 7th and 8th groups respectively and will meet each other in the quarter-finals. all the four matches in the boys' quanter-finals are scheduled for wednesday morning.

the group round robin series for the men's and women's singles events were nearing completion after more than 1,000 matches were played in the past two days. two more matches are being played in each group before the winners of the 64 men's groups and 32 women's groups are decided this evening.

in the second stage, matches will be played by the elimination system in all the four singles events -- the men's singles, the women's singles, the boys' and girls' singles.

Council Meeting of ATTU Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the council of the asian table tennis union (attu) met in peking on september 2 and 3, 1973.

hisao kido (japan), representative of the president of the asian table tennis union, presided over the meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

a communique was adopted at the meeting after full discussions and democratic consultation. it says: "the participants reviewed the development that had taken place in asian table tennis since the first attu congress; they heard and discussed the report of the executive committee and expressed their satisfaction at the work of the executive committee. the meeting unanimously approved the admission of the table tennis or sports organizations of bahrain, india, laos (laotian patriotic front) and the republic of south viet nam to the attu. the participants noted with pleasure the continuous growth of the asian table tennis union.

"the meeting heard the report given by the representative of the japan table tennis association on the preparations for the second asian table tennis championships and highly appreciated the efforts made by the japanese friends. the meeting agreed on the holding of the second attc in yokohama, japan, on april 2-15, 1974 and decided on the scope of invitation and the regulations of competition for the second attc. the participants were confident that the second attc would actively contribute to the asian people's friendship and unity and to the development of table tennis in asia.

"to all the participants in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking this year, the meeting offers its warm congratulations on the success of the tournament. through this event, asian players have furthered their friendship with players from other continents and exchanged experience with them, and have been thereby greatly inspired.

"the meeting affirms that, in accordance with its aims, the asian table tennis union will cooperate with the international table tennis federation and continue to work for the promotion of friendship among the people and table tennis players of asian countries and regions, for the development of friendly ties between the people, table tennis circles and players of asia and those of other continents, and for the advancement of table tennis in asia and the world over."

participating in the meeting were choi gi uk (the democratic people's republic of korea), representative of the deputy president of the attu; abdul rahim bin ahmad (malaysia), representative of the vice-president; farooq zaman (pakistan), vice-president; rabie hafez el turk (palestine), vice-president; tan sock kern (singapore), honorary treasurer; sung chung

(the people's republic of china), honorary secretary-general; and representatives of council member associations: pung peng cheng (cambodia), ta quang chien (the democratic republic of viet nam), amir amin (iran), hamid rejab al hamdani (iraq), adnan al meer (kuwait), fouad habib (lebanon), nripendra singh (nepal), arulampalam vythialingam (sri lanka) and youssef safir (syria).

observers attending the meeting upon invitation included representatives of attu members -- table tennis or sports organizations of hong kong, india, jordan, laos (laotian patriotic front), macao, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the republic of south viet nam, thailand and the yemen arab republic, as well as representatives from bhutan, burma, cyprus, maldives and the philippines, and the representatives of the japanese organizing committee for the second asian table tennis championships.

Asian Table Tennis Players in Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

twenty-five asian pairs have entered the pool of the last 32 in the mixed doubles event of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

forty three men and 23 women players from asia have run out group winners in the first stage round robin series of the men's and women's singles events. beginning tomorrow, they will join 21 men's and 9 women's group winners from africa and latin america in the competition for the first five places on a knock-out basis.

in the boys' and girls' singles, which were played each in eight groups, six boys and six girls of asia have seized group leadership.

seven seeded asian pairs won through the first three rounds of elimination in the mixed doubles. they are: hsi en-ting/chang li of china, ang ghee leong/chiam siew yin of singapore, maung aung myint/ma aye aye win of burma, yun chul/cha kyung mi of the democratic people's republic of korea, norio takashima/miho hamada and tokio tasaka/tomie edano of japan and pak kil du/pak yong ok of the d.p.r.k.

nguyen truong huy and vu thu nga of the democratic republic of viet nam had a hard-fought match in the mixed doubles this morning before beating the cuban pair of nelson navarro diaz and yolanda velasquez 3:2. the vietnamese pair

took the first set 21:13 and conceded the second 18:21. then the set score was levelled again at 2:2. in the decisive fifth set, vu thu nga interspersed chopping strokes with a sudden burst of attacking shots and nguyen truong huy sought every chance to smash and win. with good team work and perfect understanding, the vietnamese pair snatched the set 21:9 and the match.

the sri lanka pair of annesley gomez and nandidi daniel forced the ghanaian combination of joseph quansah and comfort eshun to five sets before losing the match 2:3.

three pairs from the republic of south viet nam ran out winners in the third round of the mixed doubles.

in the men's singles event, abutaleb najafi of iran had a narrow victory over eduardo armando benitez of argentina. he took the first set by the record score of 28:26. in the second set, the score was tied eight times and najafi was forced to many errors in lifting the ball way back from the table. the score was deuced in the third set. standing far from the table, benitez cut back all the fast smashes from his opponent. by imparting more power behind his strokes, najafi hit two winners to snatch the set and match 2:1.

cambodia's kim yong and khau nelly met eid faris and gilzar dajani of palestine in a mixed doubles match today. they came to know each other at last year's first asian championships and had joint practice sessions before the tournament. after the match, faris said: "we have in mind something more important than competition, that is, friendship with the cambodian comrades-in-arms."

fadi mdanat of jordan felt ill and failed to turn up for a doubles match with h. latheef and abdul sattar of maldives. though it was already lunch time when they finished their morning programme, the maldives players went to see fadi. very much moved, the jordanian player said, "table tennis players from the three continents are all friends." the jordanian team's coach and all players autographed sattar's album. sattar expressed the hope that he would be able to play with fadi later on, because friendship could be promoted through competition.

Five African Pairs Get into Fourth Round of Mixed Doubles Event in AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

five pairs of african players won through the first three rounds of the mixed doubles event which started here this morning at the tri-continental table tennis tournament.

when the group round robin series of men's and women's singles events concluded this evening, eight men and two women players from africa emerged group winners.

among the five african pairs left in the mixed doubles, three are from egypt: the seeded pair ezz and r. tawfic, sonbol and shaarawi and zakaria and gharbi. the other two are the seeded pair quansah and eshun of ghana and hao thyn voon and li wai pang of mauritius. two seeded african pairs sunmola and jacks of nigeria and ghai and gama of kenya were eliminated by liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying of china and digamber suwal and lama of nepal respectively.

the egyptian players who summed up experience and learned modestly from players of various countries and regions put up a remarkable performance today in the mixed doubles.

african men's singles champion ezz partnered r. tawfic to defeat de armas and lastra of cuba this morning. their five-set match drew bursts of enthusiastic applause from the spectators. the cuban players gained the initiative with top-drives and won the first set. but the egyptians levelled the score by chopping over the table and smashing at opportune moments. later on, the two sides won one point each. in the fifth and deciding set, the score seesawed until it reached 8 all. at this crucial moment, the egyptian pair intensified their attacks and won the set 21:15 and the match.

in the morning session, sonbol and shaarawi of egypt lost the first two sets in a match with malaysian players, but hit bravely to pull up fast and won three sets in a row. their tenacity and resolution have won good comments from the spectators and other players.

the seeded ghanaian mixed doubles players quansah and eshun had a hard-fought game with gomez and daniel of sri lanka. after conceding the first two sets, the sri lanka players turned into the offensive and won the next two sets. in the fifth and last set, the well-coordinated ghanaian players hit one winner after another and won 21:10.

nigeria's sunmola and jacks and kenya's ghai and gama, both seeded pairs in the mixed doubles, fought tenaciously today before they lost to china and nepal respectively. the kenyan players, after dropping the first two sets, attacked actively and won the third set 21:13.

the five pairs of african mixed doubles players will move into the fourth round to be played on september 5.

group winners in the men's singles from africa are: obisanya and ayinde of nigeria, quansah and e.a. quaye of ghana, ezz and sonbol of egypt, collins of liberia and zouaoui of tunisia. o. gharbi (egypt) and jacks (nigeria) emerged victorious in their groups in the first-stage round robin series of the women's singles. they will all take part in the second stage competition to be started tomorrow afternoon.

the togolese girl d. d'almeida and the madagascar boy g. rabnindriaka defeated all the opponents in their respective groups to advance into the first eight places of the girls' and boys' singles respectively.

Men's and Women's Singles Events Through First Stage Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the men's and women's singles events went through the first stage group round robin play here this evening after three days of heated but friendly competition at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

altogether 354 players took part in the men's singles event and 200 in the women's. the field is now trimmed down to 64 and 32 respectively. tomorrow they will play by knock out for the top honours in the two events.

among the 32 women's group winners, the democratic people's republic of korea has four, japan has three, chile, china, the democratic republic of viet nam, guyana, malaysia and the republic of south viet nam have two each. the other winners are one each from burma, cambodia, cuba, cyprus, egypt, india, jamaica, macao, nigeria, pakistan, sri lanka, thailand, and trinidad and tobago.

32 countries and regions are represented in the 64 men's group winners. they are argentina, burma, cambodia, china, cuba, curacao, cyprus, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, ghana, guyana, hongkong, india, iran, japan, lebanon, liberia, macao, malaysia, mexico, nicaragua, nigeria, pakistan, peru, the philippines, the republic of south viet nam, singapore, sri lanka, syria, thailand and tunisia.

play went true to form. the top eight seeded players in both events all emerged winners in their groups. with the exception of the no. 8 seed in the women's singles, they won their matches without conceding a set.

avalia vargas of chile was fully extended by leela calpu of trinidad and tobago this evening. after dropping the

first set 17-21, the chilean girl presently found her range and scored many winners by launching an offensive from both wings. she finally won the next two sets 21-15, 21-12 to remain unbeaten in group 24.

many matches were very close, too. iran's no. 1 player mohammad sanjari and egypt's farouk kabbani each had had three wins in group 57 before they met this evening. the issue was decided in the third set in favour of sanjari. though the competition was heated, the opponents were friendly to each other. in the middle of the game sanjari offered a towel to kabbani to wipe his sweat. this gesture of friendship won him warm applause from the spectators.

chung kao-shan, a chinese compatriot from china's taiwan province residing in the u.s.a., advanced to the last 64 by winning all the five matches he played in group 54. he beat kenneth quarshie of grenada, felix taty of the congo, mohammad azamy of afghanistan, mabusa m'pia of zaire and sassy n'gom of senegal by the identical score of 2:0.

there were many other exciting matches which drew rounds of applause in the stands, such as matches between boun diem of laos (patriotic front) and jose perez of colombia, between raymond juma of burundi and samuel alicea of puerto rico, between remou effange of cameroon and eid faris of palestine, between arison ramboarison of madagascar and diouf of mauritania, between moreno rodriguez of panama and kalyan pandey of nepal, and between luis hoyan of bolivia and demesew ayele of ethiopia.

the first stage competition in the girls' singles event also concluded today. the eight group winners are kumi maeda (japan), yip poh cheng (malaysia), lin pei-ching (macao), ma kyin win (burma), dede d'almeida (togo), chang san sun (korea), lau wah (hongkong) and raquel ortiz (cuba). they will play in an elimination round on wednesday.

List of Group Winners in Men's and Women's Singles Events

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

following is the list of 64 group winners in the men's singles event and 32 group winners in the women's singles events at the end of the first stage competition:

men's singles:

1. hsi en-ting (china)
2. hiroyuki abe (japan)
3. fatai ayinde (nigeria)

4. alfredo meyer (argentina)
5. nelson navarro (cuba)
6. kong jae gyu (democratic people's republic of korea)
7. kuang chiang (macao)
8. khau bou (cambodia)
9. armando quintero (mexico)
10. sirichai watanametta (thailand)
11. charles collins (liberia)
12. dilip raj saxena (india)
13. abdelkader zouaoui (tunisia)
14. maung aung myint (burma)
15. emmanuel aryee quaye (ghana)
16. nguyen ngoc phan (democratic republic of viet nam)
17. pak kil du (democratic people's republic of korea)
18. faiz abu alza (syria)
19. huang yung-chi (macao)
20. wang chia-ling (china)
21. ang ghee leong (singapore)
22. nguyen ngoc the (republic of south viet nam)
23. abutaleb najafi (iran)
24. angelo santiago (sri lanka)
25. galal ezz (egypt)
26. ramon gutierrez (cuba)
27. manjit dua (india)
28. javed hayat (pakistan)
29. meraj alizadeh (iran)
30. zacharias christodoulides (cyprus)
31. wong yiu wing (hongkong)
32. yuujiro imano (japan)
33. yun chul (democratic people's republic of korea)
34. lu chin-ho (macao)
35. asghar monajati (iran)
36. sohail hayat (pakistan)
37. fan sin wai (malaysia)
38. hosni sonbol (egypt)
39. daniel horacio gebert (argentina)
40. joseph quansah (ghana)
41. jorge guillen (cuba)
42. walberto lopez (nicaragua)
43. jose viacava (peru)
44. hoang the vinh (democratic republic of viet nam)
45. kim yong (cambodia)
46. maung tin oo (burma)
47. norio takashima (japan)
48. liang ko-liang (china)
49. babatunde obisanya (nigeria)
50. ricardo de armas (cuba)
51. luu duc (republic of south viet nam)
52. garth isaacs (guyana)
53. raymond begina (curacao)
54. chung kao-shan (china)
55. alberto lipinszki (argentina)
56. luis legarda (peru)
57. mohammad sanjari (iran)
58. wang wen-jung (china)
59. alexi ajamian (lebanon)
60. nguyen dinh phien (democratic republic of viet nam)

61. yeo kok wah (malaysia)
62. hector cabrido (the philippines)
63. niraj bajaj (india)
64. tokio tasaka (japan)

women's singles:

1. hu yu-lan (china)
2. chong siuk foong (malaysia)
3. monica marie desouza (jamaica)
4. omaima gharbi (egypt)
5. pak yong sun (democratic people's republic of korea)
6. doxa ioannidou (cyprus)
7. nguyen thi hong (republic of south viet nam)
8. nguyen thi mai (democratic republic of viet nam)
9. pak yong ok (democratic people's republic of korea)
10. do thi thanh (republic of south viet nam)
11. judith boucaud (trinidad and tobago)
12. rupa mukherjee (india)
13. doreen chow-wah (guyana)
14. cheng seow ying (malaysia)
15. li chi eng (cambodia)
16. miho hamada (japan)
17. chang li (china)
18. li yan-ming (macao)
19. vu thu nga (democratic republic of viet nam)
20. tomie edano (japan)
21. denise osman (guyana)
22. kim chang ae (democratic people's republic of korea)
23. shaheen usmani (pakistan)
24. hilda avaria vargas (chile)
25. sachiko yokota (japan)
26. erika medina sutherland (chile)
27. yolanda velasquez portal (cuba)
28. ethel jacks (nigeria)
29. vilai tantiteeraboon (thailand)
30. belle wirekoon (sri lanka)
31. ma aye aye win (burma)
32. cha kyung mi (democratic people's republic of korea)

Latin American Players at Tri-Continental Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1973)

the first stage group round robin series of the singles events concluded today at the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament here. twenty-two players from eleven countries and regions in latin america finished first in their respective groups.

two hundred and twelve pairs of players are entered in the mixed doubles which began this morning. only two of

the 54 pairs from latin america have survived the first three rounds of the contest to rank among the last 32. they are legarda and moriyama of peru and darceuil and calpu of trinidad and tobago.

every match played in the group round robin series of men's and women's singles this evening was important in deciding group placings.

argentine player lipinszki met his cyprus opponent this evening, both having three wins behind them. lipinszki overcame his opponent with loop-drives and powerful smashes and led all along to win the match 2:0.

chilean woman player avaria and calpu of trinidad and tobago, the seeded players in group 24, had four wins each before they met this evening. both played an attacking game after losing the first set, avaria improved the placement of her strokes and, by smashing the two wings of her opponent, won the next two sets and first place in the group.

three pairs from cuba met strong players from africa and asia during the third round of play in the mixed doubles. but they extended their opponents to full five sets before bowing out.

four cuban players came off group winners in the first stage round robin series of the men's singles event.

competition was keen. but the players were often seen sitting together, exchanging experience and talking about the growing friendship among the people and players of the three continents. when players from mexico, japan, peru and togo joyously met after a round of play today, japanese captain shigeo ito praised a nine-year-old player from togo for her fine performance. to express her thanks, the togolese girl danced a japanese folk dance she had just learned with a mexican girl while shigeo ito and a peruvian player sang for them.

players from costa rica, nicaragua, panama, dominica, uruguay, ecuador and other countries also did very well in the individual events though they lost. they said they had won friendship and learned a lot from other players of asia, africa and latin america.

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